

THE LITERARY WORLD.

A Journal of American and Foreign Literature, Science, and Art.

No. 161.

NEW YORK, MARCH 2, 1850.

\$3 Per Annum.

EVERT A. & GEORGE L. DUYCKINCK, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS. OFFICE OF PUBLICATION 157 BROADWAY.

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Original Papers.

SOLACE.

It, when I am sleeping,
Drop no true love's tear,
Yet shall flower-cups, weeping,
Trickle mild dew near.
Though the traveller lightly
Pass and heed it not,
Yet the moon shall nightly
Pause above the spot.
Soon, on earth, my shadow
From men's thoughts shall flee,
Yet will grove and meadow
Still remember me.
Meadows, grove, and flowers,
Moon and stars shall give
Him who charmed these bowers,
Evermore to live. KERNER.

FROM RUCKERT'S QUATRAINS.

FIRST HUNDRED.

38.

SCIENCE is said to be the death of Poetry,
For this was once the life of life on earth,
Death seeks a higher life; so seeks Philosophy,
At last, as higher Poesy, new birth.

42.

To see in the mirror his face and shape,
Can only edify an ape.
Work thou! for in his works alone
Can man by himself be seen and known.

44.

Wilt thou drink, and laugh, and chat,
To our feast wel-come!
Art thou for making faces—that
Thou canst do as well at home.

45.

People that idly walk about
Are vexed to see others working,
When a baying-hound passes, out-
Fly all the street-dogs barking.

57.

Shape thy grounds to suit thine eye,
Thy house to suit thy necessity,
And look from thy window contentedly
On the foolish world as it passes by.

58.

In-doors, paint up as pleaseth thee,
And let thine eyes be cheered thereby;
But spare all ornament outwardly,
Lest it provoke a malignant eye.

VOL. VI. NO. 9.

THE GARDEN OF THE LAW.

THERE was once a beautiful garden in this work-a-day world of ours whose past designing and planning was in the beginning of all things. Its shrubbery was slow in growth; and its flowers remained long in the bud before developing their perfect splendor. Its gardeners were many, and the tastes which supervised it various. All men and all circumstances exercised an influence upon it in different degrees. The sunshine of national peace and the storms of revolution acted upon it from age to age. But although its plants, and shrubbery, and flowers, changed from time to time in beauty and even existence, their roots were so deeply interwoven with the soil about (which, strange to say, was rocky and hard to labor), that under one shape or another they as often grew up when deeply injured, and became with altered shapes as beautiful as ever. The care of those who overlooked it was various in vigilance. Some fenced it about; others again walled it strongly; others in turn broke down all barrier to its interior. By some mounds were raised that nature never intended should arise; by others its area was made level and easy to ramble over. Some dug pits within its paths, and carefully concealed them from view by undergrowth of shrubbery; others artfully invited approach to them by planting the vicinity with bushes yielding the most fragrant flowers.

And so through all the ages of the world this garden grew; its size and products, and the number of its gardeners, and laborers, and frequenters, increased as well. Until now, this garden of the LAW is known and visited by all men; revered for its beauty in the past and for its usefulness in the present.

This by way of parable! and now for a bit of commentary, after nibbling with a chastising penknife the pen which tempted to the metaphor above; and which we might expunge were it not for recollection of the maxims, *ut lex scripta est et lex spectat nature ordinem*.

The garden of the law now, is not the garden it was when Coke digged, and Blackstone raked, and Mansfield trundled wheelbarrow, or Eldon grafted shoots for later law-makers to lop and prune.

Not as in our own country, when their apprentices worked and sometimes overmastered their instructors. Kent and Story may have collected herbarium specimens of the foliage and the flowers of the garden of the law in olden time, and may have sown the seed of plants which bloom as beautiful to see as any; but the lawyer-gardener of to-day and the customer-litigant of the hour will both unite in saying that the culture and the fruitage of this garden has wonderfully changed, and still is changed year by year.

The big wigs and the green-bags will tell you mournfully that many an ancient oak has been hewn down and sawed to bits; that many a clump of roses where briars once threateningly grew are now accessible to all; that many a flower of rarity has lost its odor and its beauty even dimmed; that the roots of bushes once trod about with reverence have been remorselessly bared to inspection, and even withered in their strength; and that the soil once only spaded has been ploughed and

harrowed until the weakest arm often gardens as successfully as one of giant strength.

And whence the cause?

The worm of radicalism and the caterpillars of utility crept into the soil and hung upon the bushes of this legal garden. And these are they who ate away the briars and dimmed the lustre of its flowers. And they who sought to plough them out but made the havoc greater.

The particular plot of ground in this allegorical garden which was tilled by New York has suffered as many changes perhaps as that of any of its neighbors. It was principally commenced with cuttings and graftings from the English soil; and so looked once much like the legal garden-plots in Britain. There was a terrible pruning and ploughing some twenty years ago by Messrs. Butler, Spencer, and Duer; not as trespassers, but duly authorized laborers. And now within the past five years, in consequence of deeper eatings by the worm of radicalism, a second pruning and ploughing has been made by Messrs. Graham, Field, and Loomis.

For years and years, in the face of most signal precedents, it has been approved by general consent that the lawyer was of right a man fit for law and nothing else; that his calf and stationery were as limited for his view as the shoemaker to the last. His generality or his speciality of words were alike excused and for the same reason. "What business had he with polite letters?" The commissioners of the new code, with a humility which is more polite than commendable, have tacitly acquiesced in the last inquiry. More slovenly syntax and more inconsistency of logic were seldom, if ever, submitted to a legislature; much more to the people. They have not seemed aware that wide generalities of expression are as objectionable as the extreme of strict prolixity; and thus often while curing the diseases of technicality they have induced those of uncertainty. Their clearness of synthesis and appropriateness of adaptation are lamentably deficient. Who of all our readers, lawyers, or clients, would think of finding in a code, not the work of a visionary Benthamist, but of practical men, a collection of moral maxims prescribing the duty of an attorney? and yet on page 204 they will be found six in number!

The English language in the employ of a profound thinker and extensive scholar is as pliable for universal use as is gutta-serena in the hands of the Hudson City Company. There is no reason why the commissioners of the code before us (for they all possess scholastic reputation) should not have prepared a report whose clearness of connexion and certainty in meaning would prevent a cavil.

We may find an excuse in the consideration of their engagements as professional and business men, and in the brevity of time allowed them to complete their labors. This will be no excuse for legislators; and we ask our subscribers and readers at Albany so to lobby and so to vote that however defective as a system the new codes may be their arrangement and value as matters of statute rhetoric may be perfect. This is an age of legal reform, and the laws may be well purged now of their forbidding aspect in style.

Reports of Societies.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting was held at Baltimore, Feb. 7. Valuable additions to the library were announced by the librarian.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—Dr. C. O. Cone, Wm. Reynolds, Libertus Van Bokkelen, C. R. Howard, and Rev. Dr. Plummer, Active Members; Col. Jose Arenales of Buenos Ayres, S. A., Corresponding Member.

The Report of the President commented on the various papers read before the Society during the year, and offered the following profitable suggestions:—"Whilst on this important matter I will, with your indulgence, suggest a few themes which would very properly come within the range of our pursuits. Among them might be a memoir on the benevolent institutions of the State. This is especially an Anglo-Saxon province, for, of all the races of man, no other has done so much or is now doing so much as is this, towards ameliorating the condition of his fellows. Another topic, and a truly acceptable one, at this period, would be an historical sketch of the colleges, academies, and common schools of Maryland. And here, as on the other subjects, the writer will find very useful materials among our collections. Our financial history is not only of great interest, but is signalized by many curious and remarkable incidents. The same may be said of our great works of internal improvement, which indeed may justly be termed gigantic, when we compare our boundaries and population with those of most of our sister States. To discourses on these heads might well be added a treatise on the rich mineral resources of the State, with many others which will readily occur to you. I propose, myself, to deposit among the collections of the Society, during the year, the original records and correspondence relating to the defence of Baltimore in the war of 1812, with a brief memoir of that event."

We are glad to record the satisfactory results of the Exhibition of Paintings, a peculiar feature, held in connexion with this Institution. "The second Exhibition of Paintings in our gallery has proved in no respect inferior to the first. It has at the same time been hailed with equal public approbation. Indeed in such favor are they held that the probability is that a continuance of them, for many years in advance, will not only be successful, but will be demanded by the general sentiment. The net proceeds being specifically devoted to the purchase of paintings by the best masters, will, in time, form a collection which, whilst it graces the city, will be honorable to this institution. The realization of this desirable result has already begun, and it is nearly certain that in the next exhibition there will be several fine paintings, purchased by your committee and belonging to the Society."

The building stipulations have all been fulfilled. "All the stipulations contained in the programme of 1845, for building an Athenæum, have been faithfully executed. In that address, we solicited 'a free gift,' in remuneration of which generous aid no return was proffered, other than 'the genial influences over the public mind' of the institutions for which it was designed. The free gift was conferred in the disinterested spirit in which it was asked, and we must hope that the genial influences will, with each returning year, be more and more sensibly felt. The Athenæum was to be unincumbered by debt, and was to

accommodate the Library Company, the Mercantile Library Association, and this Society. These promises have been fulfilled, and the three institutions are now enjoying every convenience requisite to their safety and comfort. A Reading Room and a Gallery of Fine Arts were to form essential features in the comprehensive project, and both are now in a state of auspicious advancement. I think, then, I may now say that the Athenæum has accomplished the very purposes to which it was destined, and that all the pledges on which the enterprise was based have been faithfully redeemed. It stands the third, in the list of noble monuments which adorn our city."

After the reading of the President's Report, the following resolution, offered by Brantz Mayer, Esq., was adopted:—"Resolved, That the Library Committee be directed to prepare an annual bulletin of the transactions of the Society, to include the report made by the President and Committees, together with a list of officers and members." The Committee on the Gallery submitted a statement, showing the net proceeds of the Exhibitions of Paintings to have been \$1,217. The Treasurer reported the receipts during the past year to have been \$890 51; expenditures, \$884 87. The Corresponding Secretary read various letters, and gave some interesting details relative to matters connected with his department. A letter from Capt. Henry A. Thompson was read, giving particulars relative to repairs and alterations of Fort McHenry, in 1836. Mr. Harris announced that a paper by Charles M. Stewart, Esq., of Baltimore, on "Rosas and the Buenos Ayrean Republic," would be read at the next meeting.

A motion having been made to go into the election of officers, Jno. I. Donaldson, Esq., declined a re-nomination to the office of Treasurer. The Society then proceeded to the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year, and the following gentlemen were chosen: Gen. J. Spear Smith, President; Hon. John P. Kennedy, Vice-President; J. Morrison Harris, Cor. Sec.; S. F. Streeter, Rec. Sec.; John Hanan, Treasurer; J. Louis Smith, Librarian. *Library Committee*.—Brantz Mayer, Wm. George Brown, and M. C. Jenkins. *Committee on the Gallery*.—J. H. B. Latrobe, B. C. Ward, and Dr. Thos. Edmondson. *Council of Government of Athenæum*.—Robert Leslie and John Barney. *Trustees of Athenæum*.—O. C. Tiffany, Samuel W. Smith, and John Hopkins. The Society then adjourned.

S. F. STREETER, Sec.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE meeting of the Society on the 15th of February was well attended, for the purpose of hearing a narrative by S. G. Arnold, Esq., of Providence, of his recent visit to Cuzco. This gentleman, although still young in years, has visited many of the most interesting parts of our globe, having traversed the old continent in all directions, from the British Isles to Asia Minor, and from Nubia to the North Cape, in addition to extensive peregrinations in both North and South America. The qualities of this accomplished traveller were equally visible in his descriptions of the grand and striking physical features of the western part of the South American continent, and in his remarks on the simple character of the population of its secluded valleys. We extract the account of his visit at Cuzco.

"It was at noon on the 6th of June [1840], after a hard journey of seventeen days from the Pacific coast, that I entered the royal city of the Sun, the far-famed capital of the Inca empire. Cuzco is now the second city of the Peruvian re-

public, and the centre of an extensive commerce. It was with a prouder feeling of satisfaction than I had experienced for many months, that I looked down from the summit of the last weary hill of the long journey, and beheld this really splendid city spread like a map at my feet; its towers and domes flashing in the noonday sun, its broad squares and long streets of clean white houses with red tile roofs, reminding one of the storied beauties of an Indian city. And such, indeed, is Cuzco; for of 25,000 inhabitants there are not twenty families of pure Spanish blood in the place. And as I rode through the grand plaza, and recalled the tragic scenes of which it had been the arena, and saw all around me churches more gorgeous than any others in South America, and unsurpassed by the proudest and richest in Europe, erected over the ruins of these temples and palaces of the Incas, while all about me was busy and stirring life, I felt that, for once, the unequalled hardships of the journey were repaid by the objects that met me at its goal. Nor did the first impression lead to that disappointment which so often falls upon the traveller on more minute investigation of what had first attracted his fancy. Cuzco is a spot of unparalleled interest, not merely for its past but for the present. No city in South America can compare with it in objects of interest, and it ought to be so, for of all places this is the most unapproachable, which is sufficiently attested by the fact that I was only the fifth traveller within twenty years who had visited Cuzco, though several had perished in the attempt, and no North American had ever been seen there; while in the large collection of travels found in the public libraries of our city of Providence, there is not one which mentions this ancient capital except Ulloa, who describes it from the account of others. Indeed, I have met with but one English book that speaks of it, and that is a military one, devoting but three pages to the most interesting locality on this continent."

We are permitted to give one more specimen of this interesting paper, the description of the fortress of Cuzco.

"The most remarkable evidence of the power and the civilization of the Incas is the great fortress crowning the hill which overhangs the town. This hill is very lofty and abrupt. Half way up it the streets of the city ascend in stairs, like the streets of Malta, and cease at the palace of Manco Capac, of which I shall presently speak. It is a weary climb to the top of this great hill; but when there, one is well repaid. The fort was of immense strength and extent, inclosing the entire crest of the hill within its walls. It embraces an area of about 1200 feet square. The front face, overhanging the town, is most difficult of access, from the steepness of the rock; and its defences are the least massive. They consist of two parapets, about 13 feet high and 25 feet apart, of smaller stone and inferior work to the other walls. The walls on one side of the fort are destroyed. On the other there remain portions of a double line of wall, with a much less distance between the parallels. But the defences on the rear which guard the approach along the edge of the hill, the only really assailable point, are very remarkable. They consist of a double line of fortification, each wall being a succession of regular triangles, the salient and re-entering angles being accurately constructed, and the entire plan precisely analogous to that which we follow in the present day in erecting batteries for artillery. This is a memorable fact, and displays a degree of advancement in the science of defence which I was quite unprepared to find. Mr. Prescott does not mention this singular fact in his notice of this fort; but to me it seems the most notable of the many curious things that engaged my attention among the relics of those times. The citadel covered the highest point of the hill, inclosed by the walls described. It occupied much ground, and approached within about 30 feet of the inner parallel. Unfortunately it now presents only a confused mass of ruins. The stones of the fort are polyangular, and

of all sizes; some containing less than a cubic foot, others presenting a surface of five by six feet, and a single block forming the salient angle of one of the triangles was 13 feet high and 20 feet round the angle or face of the rock, and many are even larger. All the facial angles are rounded, but the face of the stone is not dressed. The general character of Inca architecture is Cyclopean. The chief wonder is in the joinings. They are smooth as glass, and close together as a solid stone, yet without cement of any sort. The joining sides must have been polished by much friction before each stone was placed."

A letter from the Corresponding Secretary was read, transmitting a Memoir of 79 pages, accompanied by drawings, just received from the Hon. E. Geo. Squier, entitled "Explorations of Ancient Monuments in the Islands of Lake Nicaragua, Central America." It was resolved that the reading of this paper be made the order for the next meeting.

THE ASSYRIAN INSCRIPTIONS.

On Saturday (the 19th Jan.) an unusually numerous meeting of the members of the Royal Asiatic Society was held at their rooms, in New Burlington street, for the purpose of receiving a promised communication relating to the inscriptions lately discovered at Nineveh, and its neighborhood, from Major Rawlinson, who has recently returned from exploring these interesting ruins. The Earl of Ellesmere presided on the occasion; and among the members present were Sir R. H. Inglis, M.P.; Sir George Staunton, M.P.; Sir G. T. Colebrooke, M.P., &c.

Major Rawlinson began by assuming that every one present was acquainted with the valuable work of Mr. Layard on this subject, and therefore he would not attempt to describe the remains which had been discovered in Assyria, but would refer for such information to Mr. Layard's book. The greater number of the inscriptions, he remarked, were generally supposed to have been found at Nineveh; but the correct modern name of the place was Nimrud. And though it was in all probability one of the group of cities to which Jonah was sent, yet it had no claim to be considered Nineveh itself—its ancient name, as denoted on the inscriptions, was Khala, or Sala, and was probably the Calneh mentioned in the 10th chapter of Genesis. The real and principal Nineveh he conjectured to have stood on the site now occupied by that huge mound on the opposite side of the Tigris from Mosul, on the top of which was the pretended tomb of the prophet Jonah. That mound was held so sacred by the Turks that they would not allow Europeans to excavate it, but he did not believe Mr. Layard would leave the country without bringing away some of the inscriptions it contained. There were two other towns in the neighborhood whose modern names were Khorsabar and Konyinjuk; and these two towns he believed were the two chief cities of the kingdom of Nineveh. The early history of that country was buried in the deepest obscurity. Even if they should be able to decipher all the inscriptions, still these would give but little insight into the chronology of the period, unless they could lay hold of some event which touched upon the histories of other countries. They had already obtained some valuable notices of the reigns of six Monarchs in succession, but any one must see that that was but a short way towards a connected history of the nine centuries to which the Assyrian empire extended. Of the six Monarchs he had mentioned, there was little to mark the era of their reigns; but, after being engaged in the examination of the ques-

tion for many years, the conviction had been forced upon him that the date of the building of the north-west palace of Khala or Nimrud, on which palace the inscriptions relating to these Monarchs had been found, was nearly coeval with the extinction of the eighteenth dynasty of Egypt, and the first establishment of the Jews in Palestine. The earliest cuneiform inscriptions which he had been able to decipher, related to a King whose name he read as Sardanapalus—not the voluptuary with whose name they were so familiar, but a Monarch much anterior, the builder of the north-west palace; but it did not, therefore, follow that he was the first King or the builder of the city, for several other names of Monarchs are incidentally mentioned, and his own father, and grandfather are always spoken of as Kings. He might mention that a great difficulty was thrown in the way of identifying a Monarch referred to in different inscriptions, or in different parts of the same inscription, from the fact that the names were not marked by any definite phonetic sound, but rather by the sense, so that synonyms were employed to any extent. The inscription to which he had referred began, "This is the palace of Sardanapalus, the humble worshipper of Assarach." There could be no doubt that this Assarach was the Nisroch mentioned in Scripture, in whose temple Sennacherib was slain. He was, most probably, the deified father of the tribe, the Assur of the Bible. This Assarach was styled, in all the inscriptions, as the King, the Father, and the Ruler of the gods, thus answering to the Greek god, Chronos, or Saturn, in their Assyrio-Hellenic mythology. The inscription then went on to record the extent of the dominions of King Sardanapalus, from which it appeared that Phœnicia was not at that time subject to his sway; but another inscription stated, that after passing the Great Desert, he received tribute from the Kings of Tyre and Sidon, and Achala on the sea-coast.

There was another inscription, giving an account of various wars, but in so mutilated a condition that it was impossible to make out a connected narrative. He therefore passed on to another inscription, giving an account of the reign of Tummum Bahr, the son of Sardanapalus. This inscription was complete, and it gave an account of an active and restless Monarch, who, during a period of more than thirty years, carried on his wars and conquests on every side, quelling rebellions, plundering cities, leading Princes into captivity, and slaughtering thousands in battle. These expeditions were invariably headed by the King himself, till towards the thirtieth year of his reign, when, sated with glory, and probably worn out with action, he remained at home, and sent his armies to rob, plunder, and slay, under the command of his Lieutenant. The whole of this long and deeply interesting inscription, which gave much curious information respecting the early tribes then inhabiting these countries, as read by Major Rawlinson, supplied a continuous and singularly coherent narrative, in which there were only two checks of any consequence—one was where the events of the third and fourth years of the Monarch's reign were hopelessly mixed up together, and which Major Rawlinson said he could only account for by supposing that the workmen employed to make the inscription had inadvertently left out a line; and the other was where, towards the end of his reign, the events of a campaign begun by the lieutenant were ascribed to the King, and which is probably to be ascribed to the vanity of the Monarch or the flattery of the scribe. It was

further mentioned that the events of one of the early campaigns, productive of more than ordinary treasure, were commemorated in more detail in an inscription on a colossal bull which had been found among the ruins, and which Major Rawlinson also read. Above the inscription were several epigraphs illustrative of the tribute received from different countries. He could not attempt to decipher all the articles apparently enumerated, but among them were gold and silver, horses and camels, which were termed "beasts of the desert with double backs." There were also mutilated inscriptions relating to the son and grandson of this Monarch; but after them it appeared that, from the domestic troubles and foreign conquests, there was an interruption to this dynasty; and when events could be again deciphered through the inscriptions, there appeared to be such a great change in the manners and customs of the people, that Mr. Layard had thought a new race had come to inhabit the land. He (Mr. Rawlinson) was not of that opinion, though he was satisfied a great change must have occurred among the people. There had been an interregnum, and possibly another branch of the family came afterwards to the throne; but the later inscriptions all asserted the then reigning Monarchs to be of the family of Sardanapalus. One curious fact apparent from the later inscriptions was, that a strong Celtic element had been infused into the west of Asia, for the Cymri were referred to in almost every inscription. He could not venture, however, to go into the inscriptions at that meeting; but if the society wished it, he should be happy to continue the reading of them at another meeting of the society. (Loud applause.) The gallant officer concluded by reading a note he had recently received from Mr. Layard, giving an account of some further interesting discoveries he had made at Nimrud.

In answer to a question, Major Rawlinson said that undoubtedly the language was of a *bonâ fide* Semitic character, closely allied to the Hebrew and Chaldee in the pronouns and prenominal affixes, but otherwise more allied to the African language; and he had a strong impression that what was called the Semitic language would be found to have come from Africa.

The Earl of Ellesmere then conveyed to Major Rawlinson the thanks of the meeting for his deeply interesting communication, the gratification with which they had all heard the extraordinarily perspicuous result of his labors in the East, and expressed a hope that he would continue his expositions at a future meeting of the society.

The meeting then separated.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF AMERICA.

[An abstract of the evidence offered by HENRY STEVENS, Esq., of Vermont, before the Committee of the House of Commons on Public Libraries.]

The public libraries of the United States are small, but very numerous. We have but two containing above 50,000 volumes; while there are nine above 20,000, 43 above 10,000, more than 100 above 5,000 volumes, and thousands of smaller ones. The different species of libraries are: the congress library, the state libraries, the college and university libraries, libraries of mechanics' associations, mercantile and apprentice libraries, libraries of learned societies, joint-stock and subscription libraries, town, city, village, and municipal libraries, church or congregational libraries, academy libraries, common school libraries, and Sunday school libraries. The aggregate number of

volumes in 182 of the largest libraries is 1,294,000. The want of large public consulting libraries, like those of Europe, is much felt by students in the United States. Many persons engaged in works requiring great research are obliged to visit London, or Paris, or Berlin. These deficiencies, however, are being fast remedied by the extensive private libraries upon particular subjects, such as those of Mr. Brown, of Providence; Mr. Lenox, of New York; Mr. Force, of Washington; Mr. Barton, of Philadelphia; Professor Ticknor, and Mr. Livermore, of Boston, &c. &c.; the possessors of which are very liberal in permitting the use of their books. These libraries contain many books of the greatest rarity, and such as are considered too expensive to be purchased by the public institutions. A large public library is about to be established at Washington, called the Smithsonian Institution; and another in New York, called the Astor Library. In 1848 John Jacob Astor died, leaving to the city of New York 80,000*l.* to establish a public library; only 15,000*l.* can be expended on the building, which is now being erected; 25,000*l.* are to be expended at once in the purchase of books, and hereafter, it is believed, there will be nearly 2,000*l.* a year for the increase of the library. Dr. Cogswell, the librarian, has recently purchased in Europe 20,000 volumes for this library. Most of these are more or less free to the public. The Smithsonian and Astor Libraries will be quite free to anybody to read, but they will not lend books. The Congress Library is free to all the world. Other public libraries freely accessible are: many of the college libraries, the state libraries, the Historical Society libraries, academy and common school libraries, and the town or city libraries. The New York State Library is supported by the state entirely. Almost every state has a state library, freely accessible to the public, supported by annual grants generally, and increased by the interchange with all the other states and the general government of all their respective publications. The state of New York, besides its state papers and its judicial reports, has published 15 large quarto volumes on the Natural History of the State, a State Atlas, and is about to publish some very important historical collections; the general government has published many valuable books, besides their laws, journals, and state papers; some of them are entitled, "The United States Exploring Expedition," to be completed in 21 large 4to. volumes; "The American Archives," in 20 folio volumes; "The State Papers," in 26 folios. It is now publishing, under the direction of the coast survey, an important series of charts and maps. Many of the states have published geological surveys, as they are called, histories, reports on scientific subjects, maps, &c., besides their regular state papers and law reports. The New York State Library is open to any person from nine o'clock in the morning to nine in the evening, whatever his rank, and whatever his nation. The amount of the grants in the state of New York varies from 2,000 to 5,000 dollars annually. The average amount of the grant is about 700*l.* now, but they are often make special grants. The number of books in the library of New York is 15,000 volumes. The principal library of the United States, in a national sense, is the Congress Library, and next come the state libraries, and the college or university libraries; but the Smithsonian and Astor libraries will soon surpass all the others in the number of volumes. Next to them are the subscription and joint-stock libraries, and then come the

academy libraries. In each state almost there is an historical society library. There are also libraries of other learned societies. Next below the common academy libraries are the common school libraries; and then a very important class of libraries is our Sabbath-school libraries. Every congregation almost has its Sabbath-school library—books for children from five to sixteen years of age, generally on serious subjects; but many of them are of a miscellaneous character, books of travels, history, and biography, &c. The legislatures or governments of the respective states require a report from those libraries to which they make grants. The academy libraries are also supported by the state partly. The state generally offers a bounty, or grants as much money for the academy library as the friends of the academy will contribute, not exceeding a certain amount. This limit is 50*l.* in the state of New York. Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and other states, encourage their academy and common school libraries in a somewhat similar manner. None of the state libraries are entitled by law to copies of all the books published within the state. The author gives two copies: one to the Smithsonian Institution, and one to Congress Library. That has been in force, I believe, for two years. Printed catalogues exist of nearly all the libraries in America; I should say above 1,000 volumes. The New York State Library publishes a catalogue once in five years, and an annual supplement. The public are allowed the free use of such catalogues, whether in print or in manuscript. Many catalogues are distributed about the library, and they are sold at so reasonable a price that every man can have one. The state libraries are lending libraries to members of the legislature, to officers of the government, and upon the orders of those officers. Nearly all the other libraries are lending libraries. The Philadelphia library lends books quite freely; it lends books to any person, whoever he is, by depositing three times the value of the book, and paying 6*d.* for its use. The extent of the library of Congress at Washington is about 45,000 volumes. They have an annual grant of about 1,000*l.*, with frequent special grants, and the library is rapidly increasing. The public are allowed free access to the Congress Library; it is a lending library to the members of Congress and their families, and by courtesy to others. The number of colleges and universities in the state of New York is 13, including the large theological institutions. All have libraries attached to them, with an aggregate of about 90,000 volumes, open to the public; but lending libraries only to persons belonging to the respective institutions. The academies in the state of New York are 184; all have libraries attached to them, with an average of 414 volumes to a library. In the State of New York the books recommended by the regents of the university are classed as follows: theology and ecclesiastical history; history, biography, and antiquities; jurisprudence, politics, and commerce; periodical and collective works; arts and sciences, including natural philosophy, natural history, &c.; voyages and travels, geographical and statistical works; poetry; miscellaneous. There is a library attached to the primary and common schools in many of the states, containing from 100 to 2,000 volumes, accessible to anybody in the district; a district is generally about five square miles. They are entirely lending libraries, supported partly by the state, and partly by individual contributions. The government very materially assists in the formation of libraries in the

United States of America. The little town of North Brookfield, in Massachusetts, has recently voted to place a copy of Webster's Dictionary in the schoolhouses of each of their nine districts. The same has been done in the grammar schools of St. Louis, in Missouri. The general government makes no annual grants, except to the Congress Library; it promotes libraries, however, by remitting the duties on books imported. Any public library can import books free of duty. As the greater proportion of our libraries are foreign books, this exemption from duty is important. The duty on books in the United States is 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. But all the libraries have the privilege of importing books free of duty. Any incorporated library, any of those common school libraries, may do so; it is only necessary for three or four people to meet together before a justice of the peace, and say they intend to form a public library, that is a sufficient incorporation to enable them to import books free of duty. The city of Boston, two years ago, voted to establish a large public library, but it is not yet begun; the second municipality of New Orleans has established a large public library, which is now rapidly increasing. There are others in the United States of the same kind. In 1839 there were 15 in Massachusetts alone. Any one may go into and read in them, and, under proper restrictions, borrow books from them. They are quite modern generally, though some of our oldest libraries are town libraries. Many libraries in the United States are the property of learned societies and other corporate bodies, such as the Philosophical, Antiquarian, Historical, Oriental, American, Academy, and other societies. They are for special purposes, but I think any one can go into them with proper introductions, or with definite objects of research in view. The Smithsonian Institution has published its first volume of "Contributions to Knowledge," its first Annual Report on Libraries, and a few others. I am myself abroad now preparing a work to be published by the institution, entitled "Bibliographia Americana, or a Bibliographical Account of the Materials of Early American History, prior to 1700." The present income of the Smithsonian Institution is about 6,500*l.*, half of which is for the library, and part to assist authors; they intend at first to purchase costly works; that is the publications of learned societies in all parts of the world, and such other books as are not likely to be found at present in any of the public libraries of America.

I applied two years ago to Congress, and the library committee granted to the British Museum every book they had in print, and seven of the states have also granted all their publications to the British Museum; some of them to the Bodleian Library. The State of Vermont made a grant to purchase all their publications, from the establishment of the government to the present time, to present to the British Museum, and will continue to present them annually. In interchange nearly 100 sets of the publications of the Record Commission have been sent to the different states and colleges. I would suggest, as a means of encouraging or increasing such interchanges between nations, a remission of duties on the part of the governments, the payment of all expenses to destination by the party sending its publications, and a prompt and courteous acknowledgment on the part of the recipients of all presents, however trifling. An exchange agency might be established, I think, in London and New York, whose object shall be to facilitate those interchanges, by

receiving and forwarding with promptitude, regularity, and economy all such parcels and letters of acknowledgment and thanks as are intrusted to it. Were such facilities established and made known to the several departments, bureaus, societies, libraries, and literary institutions, I doubt not literary and scientific exchanges would be greatly increased, much to the advantage of all parties concerned, and to the growth of international courtesy and good will. The present duty levied in this country on the importation of books is a serious impediment to the circulation of American literature here. The duty in England is heavier on certain books, not so heavy on others. On new books it is very high, 2*l.* 10*s.* a cwt., and 5 per cent. On elder books, or books published before 1801, it is only 1*l.* a cwt. The duty on modern works in America is 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. We have no paper duty in the United States or advertisement duty. Our books are very much cheaper generally, though there are many important exceptions. We have nothing to compare in cheapness to Bogue's and Bohn's libraries, for instance. The Waverley novels are printed in Boston in a style equal to the Edinburgh edition at 1*s.* a volume; Cooper's novels are sold at the same price, 1*s.* a volume. The Works of Milton are published in America at a much cheaper rate, *ceteris paribus*, than in England. Webster's Dictionary—the new edition—in the United States is published at 1*l.* 4*s.*, while it is published in London, from a duplicate cast of the stereotype plates, at 2*l.* 2*s.* Prescott's historical works are published in New York at 8*s.* per volume; in London, in a similar style, for 15*s.* per volume. Nearly the same difference in price is in Irving's, Bancroft's. English works of a valuable character are reprinted very cheaply in the United States: Macaulay's History, for instance, has lately been published there. There are three editions of it: the best edition will sell for half what it sells for here; the other editions are 1*s.* a volume and 5*s.* The superior cheapness of books in the United States is partly in consequence of the absence of a duty on paper, partly of the less expense in advertising and publishing and distributing; but the chief cause is the great number of copies printed in America, where everybody reads and buys. I never saw an American born who could not read and write, above eight years of age. There is at the present day a very increasing demand in the United States for books of what we may call a superior description: old European books and books of research. They are, in fact, now selling as well, if not better, in America than they are in England, especially the very high-priced books. American purchasers enter much more into the European market of books than they ever did before, and their competition as purchasers of books in Europe is very much increasing. Mr. Rodd told me a short time before he died that he considered his stock of old English books, in consequence of the American demand, had within the last five years increased 25 per cent. in value on the shelves. The readers who take works from the lending libraries are generally persons engaged in active business during the day. We have special libraries for particular classes, such as libraries for clerks, apprentices, mechanics, students, &c. The number of the libraries and the cheapness of books in the United States undoubtedly greatly increase the taste for reading. As a general rule the working classes in America are in better circumstances than the working classes of England. I should think every school district in New England and New York has a

library which is public. There are mechanics' libraries in all the large towns; that is, in towns of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards. Lending libraries chiefly, with a reading room for periodicals, open in the day and evening. Very well attended; those which are open in the evenings particularly. In the winter there is usually a course of lectures connected with the library, which are usually very well attended, chiefly in the cities by clerks, apprentices, mechanics, and those engaged in active business during the day. Females generally outnumber the males. Many donations of books are given by the citizens, especially as regards cheap literature; many persons buy the books which are so cheap, to read themselves, and when they have read them they present them to libraries. The people are generally more orderly where they have free access to books and lectures, so as to occupy their evenings.

Reviews.

GERMAN LITERATURE.

Eckermann's Gespräche mit Goethe, in den letzten Jahren seines Lebens. (Conversations with Goethe, during the last years of his Life.) Vol. 3. Magdeburg. London: Franz Thimm, 88 New Bond street.

A THIRD volume of *Eckermann's Gespräche* has lately made its appearance, the two former volumes of which were published in 1837; and we had at that time good reason to believe the work to be finished, giving as it did Conversations of Goethe down to 1832, and a sketch of the remains of the great man, together with a full register of the matter, names, and persons which occurred in the book. From the preface of the new volume now before us, it appears, however, that Eckermann hit upon a new source of information, which, coupled with his own, is in this third volume collected. Eckermann, it appears, received a diary of a Monsieur Soret, of Genève, with the permission to make all the use he could of it; and this diary was pregnant with interesting matter, M. Soret having been the tutor of the Hereditary Grand Duke of Weimar, and having had frequent friendly intercourse with Goethe from the year 1822 until his death. This gentleman was a constant visitor in Goethe's house, and welcome to the latter, because he displayed considerable knowledge of natural philosophy, in the study of which Goethe was in those days deeply immersed. Being well versed in mineralogy, M. Soret arranged Goethe's collection of crystals; and he translated, moreover, Goethe's "*Metamorphose der Pflanzen*" into French. M. Soret kept a careful diary of all that passed between him and Goethe, the contents of which he handed over to Eckermann for the purpose of publishing it in his third volume.

Those of our readers who are acquainted with the interesting pages of the first volumes of *Eckermann's Gespräche*, will find an equal share of that liveliness of spiritual conversation which Goethe was wont to show so abundantly when surrounded by intimate friends. The Conversations here offered are replete with ideas in literature, art, phenomena of nature, characters, and a thousand other things, and they move before us like a spiritual review of a great soul.

An interesting Conversation on the poet Burns is amongst other matters in the book. "Burns," Goethe remarks, "has become great through the instrumentality of the old songs of his forefathers, which were living in the

mouths of the people; these songs he heard, so to say, over his cradle, he grew up under the echo and influence of them, and he imbued himself with the excellence of these specimens of poetry, in which he found the real basis upon which he afterwards built. Burns became great because his own songs found ready ears among the people with whom he lived; they were re-echoed in the fields by the laborers and the peasants; and he was greeted with them in the village inn by the merry company assembled. With such elements at hand as these, much could be done! How poor are we in Germany in this regard; and I may ask, which of the old celebrated songs, of no less importance, have ever been echoed by the people in my younger days? Herder began to collect the old songs to save them from oblivion; we had them thus at any rate printed and safely shelved in our libraries; and what excellent songs have been written since by Bürger and Voss! Who would undertake to maintain that they were less sterling and less national than those of the excellent Burns? But which of these have ever become life-like, such as Burns? Have they been re-echoed by the people? They have been written, they have been printed, and are placed in our libraries, which is the general lot that German poets have to share. "*Was lebt denn*" of my own songs? One or the other is occasionally sung by a young lady at the piano, but they have found no way into the bosom of the people. With how different feelings must I think of the time when Italian fishermen were singing and reciting parts of Torquato Tasso!" This conversation took place on the 25th of April, 1827; and we may, in justice to the Germans, say that during the last twenty years things have materially changed on the continent. That which Goethe complained of has to a great extent been actually realized. Can we say so much of our own poets in England? Are not the songs of Schiller, of Bürger, of Körner, Arndt, etc., sung, not by a handsome lady alone, but by thousands of voices of the various "*Lieder Tafeln*," whose festivals are the very essence of national and patriotic sentiment. Goethe, moreover, entirely forgot that he himself never was a *Volksdichter*; his mind was too gigantic, too overflowing with thought and speculations, to allow him to be fit for such simplicity of poetic fancy; and of those very few songs he wrote, capable of an amalgamation with the people, have they not become popular? Such, for instance, as, *Heidrölein*, *Maylied*, *Erkönig*, *Der Fischer*, *Der König im Thule*. Goethe has, indeed, written but few poems capable of going further than to the enjoyment of those who think, or who can estimate the high beauties of a poetical mould. But how different Schiller! Every one of his poems is living, as Goethe calls it, living throughout the whole German nation; and Uhland, Bürger, and Körner's songs and poems have actually become "*volkshümlich*." This, we believe, is sufficient in vindication of the German national mind, which Goethe severely and not very justly attacked.

Many instances are recorded in this third volume which sufficiently show that Goethe was well acquainted with the numerous attacks upon him, that came either from the public or the writing brotherhood, a body, in "*concurrency spirituelle*," envious and difficult to please.

You are generally reproached, said Eckermann to Goethe, for not taking up arms in the great days of 1813-1815; reproached that you have not even assisted the cause of free-

dom in your capacity as a poet. Let that rest my friend, replied Goethe. "The world is a strange thing, which rarely knows its wants, and one must suffer to let it talk and enjoy. How, I ask, could I have taken up arms without hatred? And how could I have hated without possessing youth? Had those events happened when I was twenty years of age I would certainly not have been the last, but they found me as one who had passed sixty. Nor can it be expected that we all should serve our country in one and the same manner; let every one do his best, according to the abilities received from on high. For half a century I have labored hard, and can avow that I have worked day and night, scarcely allowing myself the necessary cessation, and I have endeavored to advance science, and done things as good and as many as I could master. Could every one say as much for himself it would be well for all. I am aware that I am a thorn in many an eye, and they should heartily wish to see me gone; and finding they cannot attack my talents, they attack my character. Often they call me proud, at other times egotistic; again, full of envy against younger talents, a loose character, or without religion, and even without love to my country and my dear Germans.

"You (Eckermann) have known me for many years, and sufficiently well to judge how far these reports are grounded. But if you desire to know my sufferings, read my 'Xenien,' and its Antipodes will show you the ways and means they have used to embitter my life.

"A German author is a German martyr! Believe me, you will never find it otherwise. Nor ought I to complain. Have not others had the same fate? have not many suffered more? And this is equally so in England and in France. Look how much Molière had to suffer! equally with Rousseau and Voltaire! Byron was driven from England by malicious tongues, and he would have fled to the end of the world, had not an early death rescued him from the hatred of these 'Philistines.' Were it the 'masse borné' that pursued us it might be bearable. But no! the talented pursues his equal. Platen annoys Heine; Heine, Platen; and each endeavors to write down the other, as if the world was not wide enough for all, forgetting also that our own talent and internal self torment us quite enough already.

"To write war songs in my chambers! aye, that would have suited me! From the bivouac, where at night the horses of the enemies' outposts might be heard neighing, that would have been the place in which I should not have minded to compose them. But such was neither my situation nor my wish; it belonged to Theodor Körner, and his war songs and hymns are on that account intrinsically real and characteristic.

"I have never shown affectation in my poetry. Never have I written poems on subjects in which my life and soul was not thoroughly imbued. Love songs I only wrote when I loved; and I repeat, how could I have written songs of hatred, without hate! Now between ourselves," continued Goethe, "I never hated the French, although I thanked God when we got rid of them. How could I have hated a nation which we look upon as one of the most high-minded, and to which I am indebted for a great part of my own knowledge? 'National hatred' is a singular thing. On the lowest steps of culture you will find it strongest and most violent. But there is a step, also, in which it entirely disappears, in which one feels oneself elevated beyond nations; and it is in

this step that we participate in the happiness or fatalities which may befall neighboring nations, as much as if it had happened to our own. This position of culture, 'cultursstufe' was my 'naturelle.' I had attained it, and was fortified in it long before I was sixty years of age."

To the many attacks which have been made upon Goethe, particularly by Börne (and not unjustly so) on his patriotism, the above will be a welcome explanation, and there are many similar passages which might be quoted in vindication.

Eckermann's *Gespräche* will always retain its long-maintained position in the Goethean literature. A life such as Goethe's, in which German literature was created, and in which we encounter every genius of that day, would in itself argue in favor of such table-talk as these volumes offer us. But besides, there is a considerable amount of original thought on the literature of all nations, here condensed, which makes it a delightful book of attractive reading.

TICKNOR'S SPANISH LITERATURE.

History of Spanish Literature. By George Ticknor. In 3 vols. 8vo. Vol. III. Harper & Brothers.

[CONCLUDING PAPER.]

WITH Cervantes, Lope, and Calderon, we have reached the apex of the Spanish Parnassus. Our downward course will be more rapid than our ascent, for in the later periods of literary history, we miss the freshness which characterizes the early days of ballad and song, when poetry seems to sprout and bud forth of itself, and riot in wild luxuriance and pure sweetness, ill exchanged for the more gaudy, and, perhaps, more splendid productions of the cultivation of the trim parterre.

Some of the pleasantest productions of Spanish literature are what are called the *Picaro Novels*. They are in literature what Murillo's beggar boys are in Art. The hero usually starts from the kennel, and becomes a valet, thieves with great dexterity, vagabondizes into all sorts of vices, is kicked and cuffed on all sides, runs the gauntlet of the *Alguazils*, but at last brings up in a prison. Parts of our description will remind the reader of *Gil Blas*, but that supple individual is always too much of a gentleman to be mixed up with Paul the Sharper, Lazarillo de Tormes, or Guzman d'Alfarache, whose mother's bed was corded with ropes which had done the state some service, in the hangman's hands. Worthies and adventurers of this kind seem to afford small ground for moralizing, but no department of Spanish literature seems to have been exempt from ecclesiastical influences, and an author, Santos, has thus "improved" this very unpromising field:—

"Periquillo" contains an account of a foundling, who, after the ruin and death of a pious couple that first picked him up at their door on a Christmas morning, begins the world for himself as the leader of a blind beggar. From this condition, which, in such Spanish stories, always seems to be regarded as the lowest possible in society, he rises to be the servant of a cavalier, who proves to be a mysterious robber, and after escaping from whom he falls into the hands of yet worse persons, and is apprehended under circumstances that remind us of the story of Doña Mencía in 'Gil Blas.' He, however, vindicates his innocence, and, being released from the fangs of justice, returns, weary of the world, to his first home, where he leads an ascetic life; makes long, pedantic discourses on virtue to his admiring townsmen; and proves, in fact, a sort of humble philosopher, growing con-

stantly more and more devout till the account of him ends at last with a prayer. The whole is interesting among Spanish works of fiction, because it is evidently written both in imitation of the *picaresque* novels and in opposition to them; since Periquillo, from the lowest origin, gets on by neither roguery nor cleverness, but by honesty and good faith; and, instead of rising in the world and becoming rich and courtly, settles patiently down into a village hermit, or a sort of poor Christian Diogenes. No doubt, he has neither the wit nor the cunning of Lazarillo; but that he should venture to encounter that shrewd little beggar in any way makes Periquillo, at once, a personage of some consequence."

Mr. Ticknor passes from the *Picaro* novels to the graver and more ambitious forms of fiction; but in these, little seems to have been accomplished. The most successful work of the kind is the "Civil War of Grenada," written by Ginés Perez de Hita, between 1589 and 1595. It is a historical novel, and highly praised by Mr. Ticknor.

A chapter follows on the Letter Writers of Spain. The palm is here given to Antonio Perez, secretary to Philip II., who occupies a conspicuous place in the history of the period. They are very miscellaneous in character, and all lively and spirited. The letters of Santa Teresa, offering as marked a contrast to those of Perez as that exhibited by the stations in life and pursuits of the respective authors, are also commended. The following account of the Saint and her works is interesting:—

"The letters of Santa Teresa, who was a contemporary of the secretary of Philip the Second, and died in 1582, are entirely different; for while nothing can be more practical and worldly than those of Perez, the letters of the devout nun are entirely spiritual. She believed herself to be inspired, and therefore wrote with an air of authority, which is almost always solemn and imposing, but which sometimes, through its very boldness and freedom from all restraint, becomes easy and graceful. Her talents were versatile, and her perceptions acute. To each of her many correspondents she says something that seems suited to the occasion on which she is consulted; a task not easy for a nun who lived forty-seven years in retirement from the world, and during that time was called upon to give advice to archbishops and bishops, to wise and able statesmen like Diego de Mendoza, to men of genius like Luis de Granada, to persons in private life who were in deep affliction or in great danger, and to women in the ordinary course of their daily lives. Her letters fill four volumes, and though, in general, they are only to be regarded as fervent exhortations or religious teachings, still by the purity, beauty, and womanly grace of their style, they may fairly claim a distinguished place in the epistolary literature of her country."

A long and very valuable chapter is devoted to the great historians, commencing with Zurita and Morales, who form a link between the old chroniclers and the first national historian, Mariana, whose *History of Spain* commences *ab initio* (or as near the point as could be conveniently reached), "with the supposed peopling of Spain by Tubal, the son of Japhet, comes down to the death of Ferdinand the Catholic, and the accession of Charles V." The author commences his work in Latin, and published twenty out of the thirty books of which it consists in that language, but was happily persuaded to translate and complete the work in his noble mother tongue. From his use of archaisms, which he himself admits and excuses, from his familiarity with the old writers, it was pleasantly remarked, "that as other people dye their beards to make themselves look young, Mariana dyed his to make himself look old."

Mr. Ticknor thus concisely sums up his merits:—

"As a general remark, a certain nobleness of air and carriage, not, perhaps, without something of the old Castilian sturdiness, but never without its dignity, is the characteristic that most prevails throughout the whole work; and this with its admirably idiomatic style, so full, yet so unencumbered, so pure and yet so rich, renders it, if not the most trustworthy of annals, at least the most remarkable union of picturesque chronicling with sober history, that the world has ever seen."

The romantic events connected with the colonial history of Spain, naturally attracted the attention of authors at home, and some of the most valuable historical writings in the language are devoted to these topics. But passing these over, as somewhat familiar to American readers, we turn to those of perhaps less importance.

Mr. Ticknor opens his chapter on Didactic Prose in the thorough manner which distinguishes his labors, with an account of Spanish Proverbs, for which we are thankful to him for Sancho Panza's sake:—

"In one particular form of didactic composition, however, Spain stands in advance of all other countries; I mean that of Proverbs, which Cervantes has happily called 'short sentences drawn from long experience.' Spanish proverbs can be traced back to the earliest times. One of the best known; 'Laws go where kings please they should,' is connected with an event of importance in the reign of Alfonso the Sixth, who died in the beginning of the twelfth century, when the language of Castile had hardly a distinct existence. Another has been traced to a custom belonging to the days of the Infante de Lara, and is itself probably of not much later date. Others are found in the General Chronicle, which is one of the oldest of Spanish prose compositions, and among them is the happy one on disappointed expectations, cited in Don Quixote more than once; 'He went for wool, and came back shorn.' Several occur in the 'Conde Lucanor' of Don John Manuel, and many in the poetry of the Archpriest of Hita, both of whom lived in the time of Alfonso the Eleventh.

"Thus far, however, we have only separate and isolated sayings, evidently belonging to the old Spanish race, and always used as if quite familiar and notorious. But in the reign of John the Second, and at his request, the Marquis of Santillana collected a hundred in rhyme, which we have already noticed, besides above six hundred, he says, such as the old women were wont to repeat in their chimney-corners. From this period, therefore, or rather from 1508, when this collection was published, the old and wise proverbs of the language may be regarded as having obtained a settled place in its didactic literature."

This fondness for proverbs among the Spanish people, is an additional proof of the nationality of Cervantes, in larding Sancho Panza's discourse so plentifully with this sententious wisdom.

The accession of the Bourbons to the throne of Spain, with which Mr. Ticknor opens the third and concluding Period of his History, was an event as disastrous to the literary as to the political interests of the country. Consummated in the commencement of the 18th century, when Le Grand Monarque was at the height of his glory, and the influence of the obsequious Parnassus, who never wearied in chanting his glories, was paramount in literature throughout Europe, it was not to be expected that Spain should escape its influence. Ignacio de Luzan was the leader in the movement, by the publication of his *Art of Poetry*, in 1737. He was seconded by Moratin the Elder, who, however, preserved something of the old Castilian spirit. He wrote a poem on

the destruction of his ships by Cortes, and is entitled, apart from his literary labors, to genial remembrance, as the first "clubbable man" we find among the Spanish Literati:—

"Moratin was an amiable man, and gathered the men of letters of the Spanish capital in a friendly circle about him. They met in one of the better class of taverns, the Fonda de San Sebastian, where they maintained a club-room that was always open and ready to receive them. Ayala, the tragic writer; Cerdá, the literary antiquarian; Rios, who wrote the analysis of 'Don Quixote' prefixed to the magnificent edition of the Academy; Ortega, the botanist and scholar; Pizzi, the professor of Arabic Literature; Cadahalso, the poet and essayist; Muñoz, the historian of the New World; Yriarte, the Fabulist; Conti, the Italian translator of a collection of Spanish poetry; Signorelli, the author of the general history of theatres; and others, were members of this pleasant association, and resorted continually to its cheerful saloon.

"How truly Spanish was the tone of their intercourse may be gathered from the fact, that they had but one law to govern all their proceedings, and that was, never to speak on any subject except the Theatre, Bull-fights, Love, and Poetry. But in everything they undertook they were much in earnest. They read their works to each other for mutual, friendly criticism, and discussed freely whatever was written at the time, and whatever they thought would tend to revive the decayed spirit of their country. They read, too, and examined the literature of other nations; and, if their tendencies were more towards the school of Boileau and the great masters of Italy, than might have been anticipated from the spirit of their association, it should be borne in mind, that two of their most active members were Italian men of letters, that the court had recently come from Naples, and that the spirit of the times much favored all that was French, and especially the French theatre."

The following delightful little translation is from Samaniego, a writer of fables:—

THE SCRUPULOUS CATS.

"Two cats, old Tortoise-back and Kate,
Once from its spit a capon ate.
It was a giddy thing, be sure,
And one they could not hide or cure.
They licked themselves, however, clean,
And then sat down behind a screen,
And talked it over. Quite precise,
They took each other's best advice,
Whether to eat the spit or no?
'And did they eat it?' 'Sir, I trow.
They did not! They were honest things,
Who had a conscience, and knew how it stings."

Passing over the names of many individuals, celebrated not only as authors but as patriots, we come to a chapter on the Drama in the 18th century. It was on the stage that the contest between the French and the National Literature was most fiercely waged. Mr. Ticknor's account of the position of the theatre at that period is interesting:—

"The Spanish theatre, in fact, was now at its lowest ebb, and wholly in the hands of the populace, from whom it had always received much of its character, and who had been its faithful friends in the days of its trial and adversity. Nor could its present condition fairly claim a higher patronage. All Spanish plays acted for public amusement in Madrid were still represented, as they had been in the seventeenth century, in open courtyards, with galleries or corridors that surrounded them. To these courtyards there was no covering except in case of a shower, and then the awning stretched over them was so imperfect, that, if the rain continued, and those of the spectators who were always compelled to stand during the performance, were too numerous to find shelter under the projecting eaves of the corridors, the exhibition was broken up for the day, and the crowd driven home. There was hardly any pretence of scenery; the performance always took place in the daytime; and the price of admission, which was col-

lected in money at the door, did not exceed a few farthings for each spectator.

"The second queen of Philip the Fifth, Isabel Farnese, who had been used to the enjoyment of all kinds of scenic exhibitions in Italy, was not satisfied with this state of things. Finding an ill-arranged theatre, in which an Italian company had sometimes acted, she caused material additions to be made to it, and required regular operas to be brought out for her amusement from 1737. The change was an important one. The two old courtyards took the alarm. First one and then the other began to erect a new and more commodious structure for theatrical entertainments; and as they had been each other's rivals for a century and a half in the awkwardness of their arrangements, no less than in their claims for public patronage, so now they became rivals in a struggle for improvement. Under such impulses, the new 'Theatre of the Cross' was finished in 1743, and that of 'The Prince,' in 1745.

"But, in most respects, there was little change. True to the traditions of their origin, the new structures were still called courtyards, and their boxes, rooms; the *cazuela*, or 'stewpan,' was still kept for the women, who sat there veiled like nuns, but acting very little as if they were such; the Alcalde de Corte, or Judge of the Municipality, still appeared in the proscenium, with his two clerks behind him, to keep the peace or bear record to its breach; Semiramis wore a hooped petticoat and high heel shoes, and Julius Cæsar was assassinated in a curled periwig and velvet court coat, with a feathered Spanish hat under his arm. The old spirit, therefore, it is plain, prevailed, however great might be the improvements made in the external arrangements and architecture of the theatres."

The first original drama on the French model, acted in Spain, was Moratin's "Hormesinda," written in irregular verse. It met with indifferent success. Cadahalso, a friend of Moratin, went still further, his "Don Sancho Garcia" being written in long lines and rhymed couplets. Yriarte produced "the first regular, original comedy that was publicly represented in Spain," the *Flattered Youth*, in 1778. Another innovation was a sentimental comedy, the *Honored Culprit*, written in 1773, by the patriotic Jovellanos. It was

"intended to rebuke the cruel and unavailing severity of the laws of his country against duelling, as they then existed. It is a sentimental comedy in the manner of Diderot's 'Natural Son'; and, besides that it has the honor of being the first attempt of the kind on the Spanish stage, it has that of being more fortunate than any of its successors. The story on which it is founded is that of a gentleman, who, after repeatedly refusing a challenge, kills, in a secret duel, the infamous husband of the lady he afterwards marries; and, being subsequently led to confess his crime in order to save a friend, who is arrested as the guilty party, he is condemned to death by a rigorous judge, who unexpectedly turns out to be his own father, and is saved from execution, but not from severe punishment, only by the royal clemency.

"How many opportunities for scenes of the most painful interest such a story affords is obvious at the first glance. Jovellanos has used them skilfully, because he has done it in the simplest and most direct manner, with great warmth of kindly feeling, and in a style whose idiomatic purity is not the least of its attractions. The 'Honored Culprit,' therefore, was at once successful, and when well acted, though its poetical power is small, it can hardly be listened to without tears. It was first produced in one of the royal theatres, without the knowledge of the author; then, spreading throughout Spain, it was acted at Cadiz at the same time both in French and Spanish, and, at last, became familiar on the stages of France and Germany. Such wide success had long been unknown to anything in Spanish literature."

None of these innovations appear to have taken root, though the political troubles in which the country was involved prevented the theories from being fairly tested. Meanwhile, from the following account of the audiences, they must have been unpromising subjects for these æsthetic experiments. They appear to have been of the "b'hoy" order.

Moratin, by the publication in 1762, of "three spirited pamphlets"—*The Truth told about the Spanish Stage*—had succeeded in procuring a royal edict in 1765, by which the old *autos*, or religious plays, were prohibited:

"But this was as far as Moratin could prevail. In the public secular theatre, generally, his poetry and wit produced no effect. There, two riotous parties in the two audiences of Madrid—distinguishing themselves by favors worn in their hats, and led on by vulgar friars and rude mechanics, making up in spirit what they wanted in decency, and readily uniting to urge an open war against all further innovations—effectually prevented any of the regular dramas that were written from being represented in their presence, until 1770. The old masters they partly tolerated; especially Calderon, Moreto, and the dramatists of the latter part of the seventeenth century; but the popular favorites were Ibañez, Lobera, Vicente Guerrero, a play-actor, Julian de Castro, who wrote ballads for the street beggars and died in a hospital, and others of the same class; all as vulgar as the populace they delighted.

"After Aranda ceased to be minister, in 1773, this state of things was somewhat modified, without being materially improved. Under his administration, the theatres in the royal residences had been opened for tragedy and comedy; and translations from the French had been acted before the court in a manner suited to their subjects. The two popular theatres of the capital, too, had not escaped his regard, and under his influence had been provided with better scenery; and, from 1768, gave representations in the evening.

"Still, everything was in a very low state. A blacksmith was the reigning critic to be consulted by those who sought a hearing on either stage, and the more regular plays, whether translations that had been acted with success at court, or tragedies and comedies of the poets already noticed, made a strange confusion with those of the old masters, which were still sometimes heard, and those of the favorites of the mob, whose works prevailed over all others in the theatrical repertoires, and in the general regard. But whatever might be produced and performed, the intervals between the acts, and much time before and after the principal piece, were filled up with *tonadillas*, *seguidillas*, ballads, and all the forms of *entremeses*, *saynetes*, and dances, that had been common in the last century or invented in the present one,—an act in a serious and poetical play being sometimes divided, in order to give place to one or another of them, and gratify an audience that seemed to grow more and more impatient of everything except popular farce."

The account of the Spanish Stage closes with the younger Moratin. He wrote "*The Old Husband and Young Wife*," and other comedies with success, but his career was broken by the French Invasion of Bonaparte. The effects on literature, of the wars which ensued, are mournfully summed up by Mr. Ticknor.

The Appendix contains articles on various interesting questions concerning Spanish Literature, and several old Spanish poems now first printed, from MSS. in the possession of the historian.

In the article "E," on the "Different Editions, Translations, and Imitations of Don Quixote," Mr. Ticknor might have added to his enumeration of the latter, the *Spiritual Quixote*, a coarse but humorous satire on the early Methodists, published in England in the early part of the last century, and the "Modern

Chivalry" of Judge Breckenridge, the facetious friend of Washington.

It is a fact highly creditable to our literary position, that the best modern works on Spain have been written by Americans. It is needless to remind the reader of Irving's Columbus and Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, except to state that the History of Spanish Literature will take its place beside them. This author-trio have repaid to Old Spain whatever gratitude we owe her for opening the treasures of Nature in our Western clime to the fructifying influence of European Art. Freedom and Culture! may they never be separated!

Mr. Ticknor has great purity and elegance of style, his judgment is always calm, he sympathizes with his author, but is never enthusiastic in his praise. He impresses you always as fully possessed of his subject, as rigidly impartial, and desirous of enabling the reader to form his own judgment of the authors noticed, by giving analyses of their works before presenting his own opinion. In these analyses, particularly of the plots of plays, of which there are some hundred, he is very happy, telling the story briefly, but pointedly. We wish that he had occasionally allowed himself more space, and exhibited to us a play of Calderon's, for instance, in *extenso*, in the style of Philarrète Chasles in his "*Etudes sur le Drame Espagnol*;" but we may be well content with this important and permanent addition to the stock of our American literature.

GILES'S LECTURES AND ESSAYS.

Lectures and Essays. By Henry Giles. In two volumes. Boston: Ticknor, Reed & Fields.

MOST of the articles in these volumes were originally prepared for delivery before popular audiences, and possess in a large degree the characteristic merits of the class of compositions to which they belong. They are written in a highly rhetorical style, are full of passages of beauty and eloquence, and exhibit a wide command of language, with uncommon variety of ornament and illustration. They are nearly perfect specimens of what most people desire in a popular lecture. On the other hand, they are marked by those defects which it should seem are well nigh inseparable from such productions. There are occasional verbal inaccuracies, which, however excusable in a lecture, are deserving of censure in a printed book. The thread of the argument is too often broken by parenthetical observations and remarks on collateral subjects. In other words, there is too little continuous thought for a grave discussion of weighty questions in morals or æsthetic criticism. The author too often bursts into a rhapsody which, while it charms the ear and sways the feelings, fails to convince the understanding, accustomed to a profounder and more passionless argument. His style, too, is often so rich as to oppress the mind by its very wealth; but this is a defect which becomes almost a merit in a lecturer who would benefit an audience composed, as most audiences are, of persons who read and think comparatively little for themselves, and who go to lectures quite as much because it is the fashion, as from any desire to gain knowledge. Possessing, as Mr. Giles does, a voice of singular flexibility and power, and a style whose prominent merits we have thus indicated, it is not surprising that he should have acquired a popularity as great as that enjoyed by any other lecturer in this country. Nor is this popularity undeserved. The high moral tone of his lectures, the general soundness of his

expressed opinions, the clearness of his analysis, and the acuteness of his critical judgments not less than the beauty of his style, entitle him to it; and in spite of the defects which we have pointed out, we have risen from a perusal of his volumes with a much higher estimate of his abilities than we had before entertained. Such, we think, will be the general opinion of his readers. The best of the papers are those on Falstaff, The Moral Philosophy of Byron's Life, The Moral Spirit of Byron's Genius, Oliver Goldsmith, The Spirit of Irish History, The Worth of Liberty, True Manhood, The Pulpit, Patriotism, and Economics.

Perhaps the most striking and eloquent of all these is the lecture on the Worth of Liberty. From it we extract the following fine passage on the triumphs of liberty:—

"Ask for the achievements of liberty; some will lead you to legislatures, and point you to its assembled representatives. Some will take you to its battle-grounds, tell you the story of its struggles, and show you with pride the sublimity of its monuments. Some will go with you to the arsenal and the fortress, direct your attention to the ship of war silent in the harbor, but in which thunder sleeps, which a touch can awake at the stealthiest approach of danger. Some, not thus warlike, will rather refer you to the dark forests of merchant vessels that lie before you, which are winged messengers for the exchange of riches with every climate of earth. Some, actuated by vanity, will conduct you through the finer parts of cities, where you are lost in the majesty of private palaces, or dazzled amidst the splendor of fashionable stores. Some, devoted to money, will explain to you the beauty of the new Exchange; enlarge on the architecture of the leading banks; from solidity of structure, pass on to solidity of capital; become eloquent on the price of stocks, and warm to rapture in the ecstasy of cent. per cent.

"Not, however, to the turmoil of cities, but to the quiet of the country, will I take my way to seek for the noblest doings of liberty. From an elevated spot I will gaze around on the serene landscape; watch the cattle that cover the hills; follow the husbandman as he guides the plough, and turns up the soil he owns. I will descend into the mechanic's shop, and converse with the occupant,—intelligent, industrious, and independent. I will go here and there, into cleanly dwellings, each giving signs of peace and comfort, none of squalor or starvation. I will linger through the village; I will stop on the plot before the common school, and refresh the spirit of fatigued maturity, by watching for awhile the gambols of rosy and laughing childhood; I will venture, as I pass, to enter the academy, and there survey the studious diligence of brave boys and blushing girls. If there be a town meeting, I will pause for a time, and listen to homely, but unshackled legislation, which provides support for the poor, instruction for the young, and supply for such other matters as concern the general welfare of the community. The church, new or old, as I go by it, carries me back to other days; it transports me, also, to the future and the skies; I feel the presence of God in its silence, and around it, an atmosphere of holiness and of the Sabbath. In the greenwood shade beyond, I find the colleges of an enlightened university, where youth that thirst for knowledge, may have it abundantly and generously. Yes, industry, plenty, education, learning, religion; these are to me the holiest triumphs of liberty; and for these I most hail it, and most for these I love it."

From the paper entitled Economics, we take the following characteristic remarks on Home and the influences which its memories exert in after years:—

"Home is a genuine Saxon word; a word kindred to Saxon speech, but with an import common to the race of man. Perhaps there is no other word in language that clusters within it so many and so stirring meanings, that calls into play, and

powerfully excites, so many feelings, so many faculties of our being. 'Home,'—say but the word, and the child that was your merry guest begins to weep. 'Home,'—play but its tunes, and the bearded soldier, that bleached out in the breach, droops, and sickens, and dies. 'Home,'—murmur but its name, and memories start around it that put fire into the brain, and affections that almost suffocate or break the heart, and pictures that bewilder fancy with scenes in which joy and sorrow wrestle with delicious strife for possession of the spirit. 'Home,'—what does it not stand for, of strongest, of most moving associations!—for childhood's grief and gladness,—for youth's sports, and hopes, and sufferings, and passions, and sins,—for all that brightened or dimmed the eyes,—for all that convulsed or tranquillized the breast; for a father's embrace, or for his death-bed,—for a mother's kiss, or for her grave,—for a sister's love, or a brother's friendship,—for hours wasted, or hours blest,—for peace in the light of life, or fears in the shadows of perdition. Home, when it is all that nature and grace can make it, has a blessedness and beauty of reality that imagination, in its fairest pictures, would find nothing to excel. But in many a spot called home, neither nature nor grace is found. A collection of home histories, honestly set down, would be a rich contribution to materials for the philosophy of character. Not gay, not pleasant, not innocent, would all of these home histories be. Not a few of them would be sad, dreary, wretched, and within the earliest dwelling of man would be discovered the appropriate opening of many a tragic life.

"And yet nothing can humanity worse spare than pleasing and gracious memories of home. So fervently does humanity cling to what nature owes it, that those who have no home will make one for themselves in vision. Those who have an evil one will soften down its many vices, and out of the scantiest affections bring forth rays of the heart to brighten their retrospect. It is the miracle of the five loaves performed spiritually for the soul, lest the instincts of our humanity should faint and perish by the way. The visitings of early home thoughts are the last to quit us. Feeble age has them, when it has nothing else in memory; and when all the furniture which imagination put together has gone to pieces and to dust, these, not constructed, but planted down in the living soil of primal consciousness, flourish to the last; when the treasures which experience has been many years collecting a few months may seem to take away, some diamonds are left behind, which even the thief, Time, has spared, reminiscences that glimmer through bare and blank obscurity from the crevices of youth. As everything human has an element of good in it, that which is good in a vicious home is what the past gives back to feeling; it is also that which is good in an evil man that the remembrance of a virtuous home acts on.

"There is no mist of guilt so thick that it can always exclude the light of such remembrance; no tempest of passion so furious as always to silence its voices. During a lull in the hurricane of revelry, the peal of the Sabbath bell may come along the track of wasted years, and, though loaded heavily, will be not unkindly in its tones. Through the reekings of luxury, faces that beamed on the prodigal in youth may seem to start in trouble from the tomb, and, though marred with grief, though pallid with affliction, turn mildly towards him, not in anger, but in sorrow. Amidst the chorus of bacchanals and the refrains of lewdness, the satiated libertine may fancy, at moments, that he hears the calls of loved ones gone to heaven, startling him from the trance of death. Under the loud carousals that rage above the brain, deep down and lonely in his heart, there may come to him the whisper of parental exhortation, the murmur of household prayer, and the music of domestic hymns. The very criminal in his cell will often have these visitations; ministers to exhort, not enemies to accuse; angels to beseech, not demons to scoff. The sentenced culprit, during even his last night on earth, must sleep, and perchance may dream, and seldom will that dream be

all in the present and in prison; not all of it, if any, will be of claims and blood, of shapeless terrors and pale-faced avengers, of the scaffold and the shroud. Far other things will be in the dream. He once was honest, and spent his childhood, it may be, in a rustic home, and grew to youth amidst laborious men and with simple nature. Out of imagery thus derived will his dream be formed. In such dreams will be the green field and the wooded lane; the boat sleeping on the stream; the rock mirrored in the lake; the shadow, watched expectingly from the school-room window, as it shortens to the noontide hour. Then there will be parents, blessed in their unbroken circle; there will be young companions, laughing in their play; there will be bright harvest evenings, after days of healthful toil; there will be family greetings, thanksgiving feasts; there will be the grasp of friendship, there will be the kiss of love. The dream will not be entirely, if at all, a dream of crime, disgrace, and death; it will be one that reproduces, on the brink of eternity, the freshness of emotion, hope, and desire, with which existence on earth began. What is put into the first of life is put into the whole of life. This should never be forgotten."

Historical Studies. By George Washington Greene, late U.S. Consul at Rome. G. P. Putnam.

A COLLECTION of papers contributed by the author at various periods to the North American Review. The subjects are all, with two exceptions, drawn from the history and literature of modern Italy, and these two exceptions are such but in part, for in any discussion on libraries, the Vatican, and the Monasteries and Universities of Italy, must play an important part, while we believe no small part of the posthumous fame of Charles Edward and the exiled Stuarts, arises from the fact that their ashes rest beneath the vault of St. Peter's. Mr. Greene does well to commence his paper on the exiled race, with a description of their tomb beneath the lofty arch of the basilica of St. Peter.

All who are conversant, even though only through the darkened glass of translation, with the glories of Italian Literature, who have shuddered with Dante and laughed with Boccaccio, must still feel an unabated interest in the struggle which we would fain hope is now but temporarily crushed by the dead weight of military despotism, of the Italians for independence, and we imagine that most of those who open Professor Greene's volume will, like us, be first attracted by the inspiring title, "The Hopes of Italy." They will find in it a careful, impartial, yet sympathetic presentation of the case, tracing the dissensions of the Italian States in the Middle Ages, the opposing forces created by the difference of dialect, and the geographical divisions of the country, the evils of foreign influence and foreign sway. These facts are, however, presented not as impenetrable barriers to a future Italian union, but as showing the difficulties in the way to be so great, that defeat even in many attempts is not to discourage faith in the ultimate result. On the other side of the picture the military discipline acquired by the Italians in the campaigns of Napoleon, the binding together of the people by the opening of highways, by which the countryman and the citizen are united by the golden, golden in a double sense, bands of trade, and the projection of railways, by which peoples and states are brought into connexion and union, more intimate often than that of neighboring hamlets, the improvement of education in the more liberal doctrines of the universities, the elevation of domestic education, the gradual substitution of the amenities of

home for the forced seclusion of the convent in the education of females, the provision made for public schools, the improvement in social morality, and the very trials and discipline which the nation is now passing through, are shown as encouraging signs of ultimate, perhaps not far distant success. Prof. Greene enforces these and other considerations with clearness and force, and with that felicity of diction which carries the reader with him, even if unconvinced by his argument.

The subjects of the other papers of Prof. Greene's volume are Petrarch, Machiavelli, Reformation in Italy, Italian Literature in the Nineteenth Century, Manzoni, Historical Romance in Italy, Libraries, Verrazano, and Charles Edward, all inviting topics in the author's hands.

MR. EWBANK'S REPORT.

Report of the Commissioner of Patents, for the year 1849. Part I.—Arts and Manufactures. With an Introduction, by Horace Greeley. New York: J. S. Redfield.

It was generally understood, at the time of Mr. Ewbank's appointment to the office of Commissioner, that he was nominated to it on account of his acquaintance with practical science, and intimate knowledge of the wants of the great body of inventors and patentees in the country. Whatever faults may be found with Mr. Ewbank's Report, no one will deny that he has most faithfully endeavored to discharge his duties. He has not sought to avoid labor or responsibility, or write a no-meaning disquisition, or a merely business summary of the details of his department, but he has thrown all his energy towards the accomplishment of a vastly more extensive encouragement of the useful arts by our government, than the comparatively narrow sphere of the Patent Office has hitherto allowed. His enthusiasm on this subject, and the poetic temperament of the inventor, may, perhaps, subject Mr. Ewbank to severe criticism in some interested quarters; but the richness of the matter presented, and the faithful discharge of duty will outbalance, in a candid mind, the introduction of a fanciful metaphor, or the honest expression of an unrealized hope. Mr. Ewbank has traversed dangerous ground in his report; he has discussed both the metaphysics and the poetry of invention, its foundations in the mind, and its far-off prospects in the future. If he had rivalled Franklin in the comprehensiveness of his insight into nature, it would have been less rare than to have attained the clearness of that philosopher's style, and the lucidness of his illustration.

We proceed to make a few extracts from the Report:—

THE FUTURE TASK OF MAN.

"An infinity of work is before him. As an agriculturist, he has to lay and keep enlarging the basis of the social column. All but an insignificant portion of his splendid patrimony is yet wild land: this he has to reclaim and convert into orchards and gardens, into grass and grain-growing fields. The richest sections—the tropics—so exuberant in fertility, are to be subjugated: hardly touched by the plough, though deemed the birth-place and special homestead of the species. Free and facile communications with and through all have to be established. Add to this the purification of the atmosphere from malaria: for, by human providence, salubrity is to succeed baneful miasma of marshes—the hot-beds of fevers and agues are to be dried up, and human life and life's happiness prolonged."

One of the most interesting chapters is that on the Motors, as the chief levers of Civilization. The dawn of improvement is with the

first use of animals as agricultural and mechanical co-laborers with man. In connexion with this subject, of the use of the domestic animals, a very important practical suggestion is made as to the domestication of the bison:—

THE BISON.

"The vast multitudes of bisons slain yearly, the ceaseless war carried on against them, if continued, threatens their extermination, and must hereafter cause deep regret. It has been remarked that every addition a country receives from art tends to drive away animals fitted only to flourish in a state of nature; but here, in the absence of art, the very agents to introduce it—creatures adapted above all others to human servitude—are wantonly destroyed. Their great strength and docility, when tamed, and their capacity for being drilled to the yoke, ought surely to put some limit to their wholesale butchery. Savages kill them for food, while men of another shade, who ought to know better, join in the slaughter for the pleasure of the hunt, and sometimes, it would seem, for material for a paragraph.

"What one offender has said is applicable to thousands. Describing the grand and terrible bearing of an old bull tearing up the ground; how one ball was flattened by, without penetrating the skull, how a second barrel drove another bullet into the victim's vitals and brought on its dying agonies, he adds: 'I was satisfied, and taking the tongue, the hunter's perquisite, retired.' Rejoining his party, who had abundance of food, he left the carcass, as is usual, for vultures and bears."

The shot fired at the man who would slaughter a buffalo to get material for a paragraph, will, we fear, tell on the hides of that large class whose daily business it is to hunt for paragraphs.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

"A people's treasure is in useful labor; there is no wealth, and can be none, but what it creates. Every good, great or small, is purchased by it. Savages with boundless territories and fertile lands, are indigent and often destitute because they work not. A single day's labor of a peasant or a mechanic, tends to relieve human wants, and increase human comforts. It produces that which is not to be had without it, and to which tons of glittering ore can contribute nothing. In fine, there is no wealth but labor—no enjoyments but what are derived from it."

The publication, in a brief form, of patented improvements is recommended as one very proper employment for any surplus in the Patent Fund. The amount of the fund on the 1st of January, 1850, was \$169,505 17. This publication might be so arranged as to serve as a suitable index for the guidance of inventors and public officers, and would be a great convenience to the community generally. Another employment of the fund is proposed in the distribution of national prizes for grand discoveries:—

NATIONAL PRIZES.

"A premium of \$10,000 for an economical locomotive plough, or even a higher sum, would, in a national view, be money well laid out.

"I propose that a premium of \$20,000 be offered for improvements, by which a vessel shall make three consecutive trips across the Atlantic, at an average speed of twenty miles an hour; and another of \$20,000 for those by which twenty-five miles shall be done. Such premiums will tend to put the enterprise and ingenuity of our citizens still more on the stretch, and urge them to shoot ahead of the present craft, either by decided improvements in propelling apparatus, or by the introduction of new principles of propulsion.

"But steam is ordained to be superseded to some extent by, or at least associated with, other prime movers. To stimulate the inventive genius of our countrymen, and endeavor to secure to the

republic the imperishable honor of giving a new mechanical power to the world, it is respectfully proposed to Congress to authorize the offer of a premium of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be drawn from the treasury, or from future accumulations of the Patent Fund, to him who, within the next — years, shall render *Electricity* in any of its forms an economical, efficient, and general prime mover;

"Or who, within the same period, shall discover and make known the means by which *atmospheric pressure* can be profitably employed in the propulsion of sea-going vessels, and land-locomotives, or as a general impeller of fixed machinery; by some rapid mode of expelling air from a cylinder, or of annihilating it under a piston;

"Or, who develops an *explosive*, or other prime mover, applicable, energetic, and economical, as the vapor of water, and whose exciting and transmitting mechanism is less massive and costly than that of the steam-engine."

This portion of Mr. Ewbank's Report concludes with some investigations of his own, on the subject of the proper form of Propellers for Steamboats. These experiments were, at the time, published in the "Literary World," and the conclusions drawn from them were that paddles of wheels and blades of propellers should, as far as possible, assume an elongated and tapering form; that their number should be diminished so that only one would be in action at a time; and that the material should be as thin as possible to insure the maximum of speed. These characteristics Mr. Ewbank finds developed in the wings of birds and tails of fishes, in proportion to the swiftness of their flight through the air or water. The concluding remarks, on the importance of studying the means whereby nature produces her results, are as important as they are true. "It is the perfection of invention to imitate Nature."

Tea and the Tea Trade. By Gideon Nye, Jr. Office of Hunt's Magazine.

MR. NYE has, in these articles to *Hunt's Merchant's Magazine*, produced a most valuable addition to the stock of our mercantile literature. His views are clear and practical, the result of personal observation and experience, an industrious study of statistics, are sound in political economy, and have a bearing beyond the interests of the counting-room upon the welfare of the public at large. The course of the Tea trade and the range of prices are traced with ability. One striking result is prominently brought out by the apparent incongruity of cause and effect. It is that the increase of the consumption of tea is proportionably higher in England than in this country, notwithstanding the duty in the one country is enormous and in the other nothing at all. In England there is a fixed duty upon all qualities of tea, Mr. Nye tells us, of about 50 cents a pound! The explanation of the different progress of consumption in the two countries, Mr. Nye finds in a great degree in the use of better qualities of tea in England than here; for the cost of transportation, &c., being as great on a tea of the higher qualities as on the lesser, and the duty being uniform, the obvious effect is to cheapen in comparison the better article. Thus in England the consumer of a poor tea pays a tax of 200 to 400 per cent. on the cost, while the high priced tea pays only 50 to 100. Between the two articles the latter thrives, and, the appetite growing by what it feeds on, the taste for a genuine article of luxury overcomes the cost and the burden imposed by the government. In the United States, on the contrary, poorer kinds of tea are introduced, poorer in quality and actually in economy, and the use

of the beverage limited by the distaste created from the inferior article. This is the present working of the system; but it must soon change when it is discovered where the defect lies. Better teas will be found to be cheaper, and the more widely they are introduced, in the more rapid ratio will spread the demand. Among all articles of luxury none has stood its ground more firmly than tea, none probably has been productive of more refinement, has been so pure and healthful in its associations. To extend these influences is a work of philanthropy as well as of mercantile profit. At least it has struck us in this light while looking over Mr. Nye's elaborate array of figures, and we have associated his pamphlet on tea, by no forced conclusion, with the elegances and refinements of the publications which we owe to his taste and liberality, which are sent forth from the rare Gallery of Paintings in this city, of which he is understood to be the proprietor.

The Transactions of the American Medical Association at its Meeting in Boston, May, 1849. Collins: Philadelphia.

THIS octavo volume of a thousand pages contains a great mass of information, statistical and general, but all practical. It is the fruit of a tree whose roots spread from Maine to Georgia; its size is not therefore out of proportion. The reports of the committees on medical sciences, practical medicine, surgery, and obstetrics, will be found valuable to those interested in these branches of science. They speak highly in favor of the careful use of chloroform, mentioning the pros and cons, and coming to the above conclusions after much thought and digested experience. Dr. Stewart's (of the N. Y. Quarantine) Report on Medical Education is a paper of great study and research. In it are presented the requisitions for a medical degree, not only of every college and school in the United States, but the requirements of the various countries of Europe are also given. We find that in the United States there are thirty-eight medical schools, and during the five years from 1844 to '49 there were 18,899 students and 6,414 graduates. Then follow the requirements of the United States and Great Britain's Army and Navy Board—the legal requirements in the various States of this country and Europe.

"The proportion of practitioners of medicine to the population is too great; in the cities this is evident to all, and even in country places, unless it be the Far West, there is a greater number than can find employment." In New York, with a population of 400,000, there are 800 physicians, without country quacks; London, with 2,000,000 inhabitants, has 2,500 physicians of all classes; Paris, with 1,000,000, numbered in all classes of practitioners (except midwives) 1,555.

Of large towns, one fourth of the population are considered to be gratuitously treated by hospitals, dispensaries, &c. The result is: New York, 375 persons to each physician.

London,	600	"	"	"	"
Paris,	413	"	"	"	"

The numbers in New York should be still further reduced by those prescribed for by the hordes of irregulars and by the apothecaries. As these are to the whole population, the proportion of the sick is far less, and the encouragement for a new man to come hither is figuratively small.

The plan of increasing the length of the lecture term, the number of professors, &c., in the schools, is strongly opposed by Harvard University, who desire that a collegiate degree be made a requisite for a medical diploma, and

defended by a report emanating from Philadelphia.

The report of the committee on Medical Literature gives the name, price, and character of every medical journal and re-print in the United States; also the titles of all works published during the last year.

The reports on Public Hygiene have given statistics of various of our cities. The remarks on sewerage would be found useful in this city, where so much is done, and with so little apparent plan and so inefficiently. The aggregate sewerage of Boston is about 25 miles; Philadelphia, 11½; in Baltimore but little more than 1 mile. The report on Hygiene is far too diffuse, and the facts bear too small a proportion to the speculations. The same may be said of the botanical report, which occupies nearly three hundred pages, larger than a complete botany of the United States would need.

This excellent Association meet again in May, at Cincinnati; but if their numerous reports be not much shorter than these, a volume of more stupendous magnitude will be requisite to contain their united wisdom.

Sketches of Minnesota, the New England of the West. With Incidents of Travel in that Territory during the Summer of 1849. By E. S. Seymour. With a Map. Harper & Brothers.

THE Territory of Minnesota extends from Iowa to the northern boundary of the United States. Its western limit is the Missouri River, and the eastern Lake Superior and the State of Wisconsin. It embraces the head waters of the Mississippi, and presents on the map the appearance of a net-work, so interlaced is it throughout its entire extent by rivers, and dotted by lakes. Many of the most important of these streams have their head waters separated only by a few miles of portage, thus presenting facilities of water communication unsurpassed, through their connexion with the Father of Waters, by any other portion of the Union.

Mr. Seymour occupies the first portion of his volume with the history of the Territory. It is a remarkable fact that over a century elapsed between the discovery of the Lower Mississippi by De Soto, and that of the upper portion by Father Marquette. The latter reached the river by descending the Wisconsin, in 1673. Six years afterwards Father Hennepin descended the Illinois to the Mississippi, was taken prisoner by the Indians, and ascended the river with them to their habitations above the Falls of St. Anthony. The following summer he was enabled to return to the Mission at Green Bay, by the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers. In 1682, La Salle descended the river to the Gulf of Mexico.

No further steps were taken towards the settlement of this region, save the visits of the Canadian coureurs des bois, the early fur traders, until the establishment of trading posts by the North West Company, at various points in the territory, and the erection of a fort at Sandy Lake in 1794, by the English. In 1816, foreigners were excluded from the Indian trade by our government. In 1818, a military post was established at Fort Snelling.

Mr. Seymour ascended the Mississippi from Galena to Fort Snelling, made excursions in a light wagon to the Sauk Rapids, from seventy to eighty miles above Fort Snelling, by a road leading to Fort Gaines, and to St. Croix, on the river of that name. He speaks in high terms, like all who have made the tour of the

Upper Mississippi, of the beauty of the scenery on the river, and the agricultural resources of the country. We have an occasional glimpse of Indian life (the Aborigines are still in possession), and some pleasant anecdotes interspersed by the way. A chapter is devoted to the geological and geographical features of the country, and the volume will be found a good hand-book for the traveller steaming northwards, whether in search of pleasure or "a location."

Rankin's Abstract for December (Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia) comes rather late, and the more welcome with its valuable contents. It is pleasant to see with every succeeding number the increased proportion of selections from our American journals. It states that the number of persons laboring under mental disorders is to the general mass:—

In England, - - -	1 to 870
" Scotland and Wales, - -	1 to 740
" Ireland, - - -	1 to 900

Amongst the 2,188,000 souls, the population of Switzerland, 20,000 are afflicted with cretinism, and of these 8,000 are truly idiots. The symptoms are apparent within the first year of birth. It is in many instances hereditary. It is supposed to be produced by a combination of noxious influences, general among the poor in unhealthy localities. At Munt, in a poor population of 100, thirty are cretins.

Dr. Guggenbuhl, a Swiss Protestant, conceived in 1836 the idea of curing this horrible evil, and by his philanthropic efforts the disease is in many instances arrested and cured. In Massachusetts, a talented physician and fellow-student of ours is engaged in treating idiocy by the same method as that used with so much effect at Abendberg. Legitimate medicine is called stationary! What would have been said twenty years since if any one had promised to relieve idiots? No form of quackery has suggested a single beneficial result not before known.

The Life and Public Services of General Andrew Jackson. Edited by John S. Jenkins. (DERBY & Co., Buffalo.) A book designed, without awakening party question or feeling, to exhibit the career of Jackson to the new generation of American readers, and consequently with more of detail in the earlier than the later scenes. The narrative is well made up, and the publication is not inopportune for the present time, when the people of the country are looking round with anxiety and vigilance to test the characters of their great men. In this light Jackson will always stand prominently forth. The question of the Union brings up his action on the Nullification question, and in the very words which Bancroft in his Eulogy in 1845 applied to the author of the Proclamation, "THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED." "The whole influence of the past was invoked in favor of the constitution; from the council chambers of the fathers who moulded our institutions; from the hall where American independence was declared, the clear, loud cry was uttered—'The Union—it must be preserved.' From every battle field of the Revolution—from Lexington and Bunker's Hill—from Saratoga and Yorktown—from the field of Eutaw—from the canebrakes that sheltered the men of Marion—the repeated, long-prolonged echoes came up—'The Union—it must be preserved.' From every valley in our land—from every cabin on the pleasant mountain sides—from the ships at our wharves—from the tents of the hunter in our westernmost prairies—from the living minds of

the living millions of American freemen—from the thickly coming glories of futurity—the shout went up like the sound of many waters, 'the Union, it must be preserved.' The address from which this passage is taken is printed at length in the present volume, being, we believe, the only form in which it is at present accessible. We have also a judicious selection of Jackson's most memorable state papers, his Vetoes, the Proclamation, Messages, Inaugural, and Farewell Address. There is, too, a reprint of Dr. Bethune's sermon on his death. An excellent full length portrait is a frontispiece to the volume, which is a creditable specimen of the rising Buffalo press.

M. Tullii Ciceronis Orationes Selectae XII., Schmitz and Zumpt's Classical Series (LEA & BLANCHARD, Philadelphia). The selection for this new volume of this convenient and well edited series embraces the Fourth Book of the pleadings against Verres, the oration for the Manilian Law, the four orations against Catiline, the defence of Sulla, Ligarius, and Deiotarus, the first and fourteenth of the Philippics against Antony, and the mellow oration in behalf of the Poet Archias. All these are included, with notes and prefaces, in a space not greater than is usually occupied in school books, by half or a third of the matter. The arrangement and typography are admirable for the purpose.

The Rise, Progress, and Present Structure of the English Language, by the Rev. Matthew Harrison, A.M., of Church Oakley, Hants; late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford (E. C. & J. BIDDLE, Phila.). A work of a somewhat miscellaneous rather than original, scientific character, but of a terse style, and free from pedantry; one of a class of which English literature has very few, and of which there is necessity for very many. The author traces the early history of the language briefly and suggestively; the philological chapters show a discursive range of reading; the grammatical have an air of novelty and freshness in their treatment of old points. The number of defective passages in classic English authors is remarkable; they are to be met with in the translation of the Bible itself, and of course the tendency to corruption of the language is proportionally great in every-day use. Mr. Harrison's book affords capital hints against lack of precision, and failure in effect. It is a book which, a rare quality for its subject, bears no trace of the schoolmaster, but without being strictly philosophical, is such a collection of precepts and examples as a well-educated gentleman might drop occasionally in society, without impeachment of taste or manners. Fashionable gentlemen need not be afraid to read it. They will not be bored. It is curious and entertaining enough to be put on the parlor table with that "honest chronicler," Griffith's *Life for the Lazy*.

DR. BETHUNE'S LECTURE ON HOLLAND.

WHEN Dr. Bethune is announced to deliver a lecture before a popular audience, a very large number of people is apt to assemble, with the facial muscles in that unhung, relaxed state which betokens an extreme susceptibility to pleasurable impressions; and Holland having been time out of mind a sure card with all great wits, from Marvell and Butler to Thomas Hood, the expectation of an evening's entertainment was not diminished on this occasion from the nature of the text. But Dr. Bethune braced the aforesaid muscles very suddenly by entering on an antiquarian historical preamble of Menapians and Frisians and Belgæ, and the days of Julius Cæsar. His lecture was for

the most part a grave historical essay, not quite so grave as a discourse on the Plymouth rock, but well sustaining the dignity of history. It seemed to us, that, with many well made points, its interest would have been greater, *as a lecture*, if more of the details had been digested and exhibited in results and philosophic reflection. Listeners on uncushioned benches and with cramped pedal accommodations, grow impatient at long recitals of subordinate facts. They see it is impossible to tell the whole story of many centuries in an hour, and they are aware that the narrative *must* break off somewhere near the era when the interest really begins. A lecturer should choose his points. When Dr. Bethune got clear of the Frisians and came to the talk of the subject, he was in his element and his hearers on velvet. Due honor was done to the manly virtues of Holland, the unconquerable love of freedom, religious toleration, the commercial strength of fortune and character, and this was interspersed with characteristic anecdotes, which told well on the theme. The humor of the subject, long pent up, then exploded the fiercer. And in his argument for the surpassing excellence of Dutch poetry, in verbal felicity, and the unexpected clincher at the conclusion, Dr. Bethune excelled his reputation. The sportsman, too, was all alive in the witty description of the Herring-curer and the conflicts of the Cods and Hooks. Some verses of Tollens were forcibly read; for the fine oratorical powers of Dr. Bethune are rare, and always felt.

MR. LORD'S LECTURES.

Of the lectures now delivering by Mr. Lord, at the Hope Chapel, on the Heroes and Saints of the Middle Ages, we have chosen as a fair representation of his style and manner, that on St. Bernard. It was certainly one of the ablest.

In the course of it were two or three passages of uncommon beauty. The whole was written in a style of highly colored rhetoric, which, if it did not always make very clear and distinct impressions, caught up the attention of the hearer, and carried it along without flagging for a moment. But the particular passages alluded to were something more than this. They were fine examples of poetic painting (and the lecturer is an artist in coloring and composition) and, what is more, of genuine, hearty, unaffected love of the old and beautiful and grand in sentiment, in architecture, and of the true and good, which penetrated and preserved the noble institutions of a past age, now so much reviled, but then adapted to its wants, and an advance beyond the times in other things. Those who were present well know, that we refer to his sketch of the wayworn traveller, his approach at sunset to the pleasant grounds by the river side, amid the green lawn adorned with trees, of the old hospitable monastery, where he is generously received and entertained by the brethren two nights without a question asked, in compliance with the permanent rules of their order. How finely this contrasted with the same wayfarer's dread of being found near the piratical dens or castles of one of the brutal, oppressive barons of those days! How touching was the orator's description of his feelings on seeing the sublime old cathedral of Cologne, the noblest monument of taste and genius, as he remarked, in Europe! Protestant though he was, he viewed its lofty spires, unfinished as they are, with awe and admiration, and could not help blessing them, and wishing from his inmost heart, that they might rise and tower

and last for ever. His picture of a cathedral with its heaven-piercing spire, its impending arches, and purple stained windows, as symbolical of the passion, crucifixion, and ascension of our Saviour, was in the highest strain of oratory. The more declamatory tenor of the discourse was interspersed with some other passages of almost equal excellence, and the whole was conceived and written with a fire, which nothing but an ardent temperament coming in contact with a subject that it loves, could have enkindled. We also thought we saw more evidence of research, and the possession of more abundant and curious materials, than in the two lectures previous.

We intended, when we commenced, to give a synopsis, if nothing more, of this discourse, but must reluctantly confine our notices to hints. St. Bernard was the theme he began with, but relinquished it before long for a review of the institution of monachism in general. Bernard was the most distinguished among the saints, who retired to romantic retreats from the pleasures and temptations of the world. Popes were made by his advice, and it was said that in his retirement he possessed more authority in the Christian world than if seated on St. Peter's throne. He renounced the world, but was called by the people to rule. He was so persuasively eloquent, that fathers kept their sons and husbands their wives from hearing him, lest he should make them monks and nuns. Though weak, and hardly able to bear his own weight, he could preach to an audience of one hundred thousand. Every day he recited the seven penitential psalms for the soul of his deceased mother. His controversy with Abelard has not in its effect yet passed away. He was a realist in opposition to idealism.

I have selected Bernard as a type of the monastic institution. Monachism has lasted 1500 years, and was closely connected with the learning and social life of the Middle Ages. Almost all the great men of that epoch belonged to the monastic institutions; men voluntarily submitted to privation, prayer, and penance. By the force of these ideas swarms of men rushed to the sepulchre of Christ, and half the wealth of Europe was expended in the crusades. In monachism there are some great truths without dispute, with many grievous errors. It embodies the great thought of the age.

This institution soon spread itself over the east and west. At first the converts to monachism gave away their property, on entering the convent. St. Francis, though very rich, did so. Before long, however, a change took place, and the property in such cases was donated to the monastery which the convert was about to join. The monasteries became possessed of enormous wealth, and though the simple members might be poor, the abbots were the equals of princes, and lived in scandalous extravagance. The income of Glaston abbey was three hundred thousand pounds annually, reducing the money to the modern value; and that of all the monasteries suppressed by Henry the Eighth, fifteen millions of pounds sterling. Seventy thousand bishops were created from the monks.

The lecturer proceeds to speak of their course of life, the persecution of the Emperor Diocletian, that drove Christians to these retreats, the virtues of the primitive monks and subsequent degeneracy of the order, their vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and that worst feature of its institution, its espionage, as exemplified especially by the Dominicans and Jesuits. No institution, he

said, is wholly good or wholly bad. Monachism was no exception, and should be judged as compared with other institutions at that period, and not those of the present time. They were good agriculturists, mechanics, artists. The convent was a beehive of workers, and the noble abbeys and cathedrals are durable monuments of their skill in architecture. I do not praise the learning of the monks in comparison with our own, but they were the preservers and transmitters of the taste and learning of antiquity. It was through this institution, and this alone, that the poor young serf could ever rise above that degraded condition. Truly that institution must have possessed great merit in its day, whether we can discover it now or not, which the best men belonged to and upheld by their influence and bounty, else it could not have endured so long, even to our own day. So far the lecture, of which the foregoing is a very meagre account.

There are two things to be noted on attending a lecture,—the orator and the audience. At the discourses of Mr. Lord the latter is not the least remarkable of the two. The *select few* is the ordinary phrase. Here we behold the select many; for the hall is crowded nightly. And yet by whom? By those whose natural and easy carriage proclaim them the refined and cultivated of the city. All others, by some mysterious alchemy, are wholly sifted out, and the glittering precious metal only left. The broad aisles of the churches have evidently adjourned to Hope Chapel for the evening. The Custom-house is here; and so are the Historical Society, the writers, critics, and literary connoisseurs. Such of the reverend clergy as wear the double epaulet D.D., here weekly take their turn to listen. There is not a lady present, probably, who is not a beauty or a belle.

Then there are gentlemen *as are gentlemen*, Saturdays, Sundays, and all, in their daily walk as well as evening amusements. There is almost a certainty that the men upon the seats about us have no occupation now, and have forgotten, or have no objection to forget, they ever had any. The gentleman, the very next to us, for instance, has a pencil case, but no leads. How do we know it? We wanted to borrow one, having left our own at home. 'Twas just as it should be; he had no use for leads. What had he to do with jotting memoranda down of things to be performed, or debts to pay? He had nothing at all to do, we dare say, and a great deal to receive.

Next to the wonder of an assembly so uncommon, is the mystery, what could be the magnet which attracts them thither in such numbers? It cannot be the lecturer surely, whose personalities are not by any means remarkable. We accounted for the anomaly at first by supposing him a foreigner, so fascinating in some quarters; but it turns out he is nothing but a Yankee—nothing more. True, he is a Lord, but what is there in that title unless the owner of it can make his wife a lady?

Consider, then, the orator's performance. His voice is quite indifferent, and he is absolutely without gesture, except the celebrated *sawing of the air*, unless a certain corporeal rocking or gyration may be called one. His head seems to be put to the double duty of thinking and gesticulating too. His matter for the most part implies not much research, lying principally, as it does in general, on the surface of historic learning. But what he thinks bursts forth in a vigorous and fiery rhetoric, which, if not very graceful in the delivery, is a great deal better than that,—it is earnest, manly, and

effective. And what is lacking in the exterior graces of elocution, is more than made up by those of a copious and affluent phraseology.

These are probably the secrets of his attractive power. He recounts the old Middle Age disputes with as keen a *goût* as if they were the vital questions of the day, agitating our own turbulent republic, and threatening to tear the North and South asunder. He throws his whole soul, and we believe we may literally say, his body also, into the subject he is handling, trusting to the guidance of his feelings to carry him through triumphantly with the composition and delivery of his eloquent dissertation.

There is a vice, however, inherent in teaching history by tableaux. If it is, as has been defined, philosophy instructing by examples, those examples should be accurately true, or serious error must creep in. Yet it is not in human nature to single out from the great names of the past what we may choose to call a hero, and portray his prominent achievements in a lecture, without investing him with a coloring and consequence of which he is little deserving. Were one to learn the acts of former ages in this way, by detached pictures only, how would the story of a century or two appear, when the separate fragments should be brought together, and the grand historic structure, like the tessellated monument of Washington at the Capital, should grow and tower aloft from many distinct contributions. There would be danger, it is feared, of its resembling the famous Leaning Tower of Pisa, more than the consistent, upright column, on which the deeds of men and nations ought to be inscribed, to last for ages. A disposition to enlist an audience in favor of the subject chosen by a lecturer is very natural, almost inevitable. Is that subject Thomas Becket, for example? We are made to take his side, though the dissembling priest is all his life long plotting against his cheated sovereign and the interests of his country, and struggling to make a corrupt and grasping clergy independent of the temporal power.

DECUS.

MR. MELVILLE AND COPYRIGHT IN ENGLAND. We last week published the letter of an "Importer" from the *Times*, commenting on the present unsalability of American copyrights in the London market, and urging this fact as a potential argument for an International Law. The question of Copyright or No Copyright for an American in England, however, as we then stated, does not appear to be definitively settled, though the prospect for the foreign author looks as dark at law as it does on the obvious reciprocity view of the subject. Mr. Bentley, and we understand he is not alone in this step, is still disposed to try the issue whether a book purchased from a foreign author and first published in England, is not protected by the law. From the avidity of the cheap republishers, who have already issued against Murray the first volume of Irving's Mahomet, the matter is likely to be soon decided. Mr. Bentley, by the way, protects Mr. Melville from the random allusion of "An Importer."

To the Editor of the *Times*.

SIR:—As you have given insertion to a second letter from an "Importer of Foreign Books," in which the writer, in the course of a long rambling statement, indulges in some unfounded assertions with regard to myself and authors with whom I have the pleasure of being connected, I beg you will permit me to reply to the more prominent of these in the columns of your journal.

Your anonymous correspondent avers that the

author of *Typee* could find no one rash enough to buy the "protected right" of his unpublished *White Jacket*, after "wearily hawking this book from Piccadilly to Whitechapel." My answer to this is, that the work was in the first instance offered to me by the author himself, and I have become the purchaser of what I firmly believe to be the copyright, for a considerable sum; quite sufficient to make me in earnest to defend that right, should the "Importer," or any of his friends, attempt to invade it. He is equally incorrect in his observations respecting Mr. Fenimore Cooper's new novel, the *Ways of the Hour*. The fact is that I had "the temerity to bid" for this work, and it was not owing to any doubt on my part of the power of maintaining the copyright that the purchase was not effected.

With regard to "international copyright"—quite a distinct and separate question—no one is more desirous than myself that the American Legislature should follow the example so liberally set by our own Government, by passing an act to reciprocate that measure.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD BENTLEY.

8 New Burlington street, Jan. 22.

We have also received, in reference to this matter, a letter from a gentleman of this city who is understood to speak advisedly in the premises:—

Editors of the *Literary World*.

GENT.—Without going into the question of International Copyright raised by the correspondence in the *London Times*, and copied into your journal of the 23d inst., I believe injustice may be done Mr. Melville as well as his publisher, by allowing the statement that the former "wearily hawked his unpublished *White Jacket* from Piccadilly to Whitechapel, calling upon every publisher in his way," &c., to pass uncontradicted. It is simply untrue. But that is not all. Mr. Melville had not the slightest difficulty in making an arrangement for the publication of *White Jacket* with Mr. Bentley, the publisher of Mr. Melville's previous work, and what is more, such arrangement was concluded promptly, without impediment or finesse. Mr. Melville is not the man to "hawk" his wares in any market, and Mr. Bentley not the publisher to allow so capital a book to escape him. One word, by the way, of the latter. His liberality to authors is proverbial. To Washington Irving for his *Alhambra*, Mr. Bentley paid one thousand guineas; to Bulwer he paid sixteen hundred pounds for a *three years' copyright* of Harold. Mr. B. has invested in the Rupert and Fairfax Correspondence, including the labor of the several editors thereon, nearly thirty thousand dollars. And we believe we can say with truth that no English publisher is so well and so favorably known here.

New York, Feb. 21, 1830.

To put our readers in possession of the exact legal state of the International Copyright question in England, we reprint from the short-hand report published by Elsworth, Law Bookseller, Chancery Lane, London, the judgment given in the Court of Exchequer.

ASSUMED COPYRIGHT IN FOREIGN AUTHORS.

BOOSEY v. PURDAY.

JUDGMENT OF THE CASE.

Given Trially Term, June 5, 1819.

IN THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

"The Lord Chief Baron.—I have now to deliver the judgment of the Court in the case of Boosey v. Purday.

"Upon the argument of this case during the last Term, before myself and brothers Parke, Rolfe, and Platt, every authority bearing on the case was cited and commented upon.

"This Court, in the case of Chappell v. Purday, 14th M. & W. 303, had previously intimated its opinion that the right of plaintiff must depend upon the statute law of this country; the laws of foreign nations having no extra-territorial power, and the

plaintiff no right at common law; and that, if the question were not concluded by authority, the proper construction of the act of 8th of Anne, chap. 19, sec. 54, and 54th Geo. 3d, chap. 156, on which the question must depend, was, that a foreign author, residing abroad, or his assigns, was not an author within the meaning, and could not have the benefit, of those Acts which were intended for the encouragement of British talent and industry, by giving to British authors, or their assigns, a monopoly in their literary works, dating from the time of their first publication here; and we thought that, supposing the authorities to have put another construction on the Acts, they did not bring the case of that plaintiff within them. It was necessary for the Court to decide whether those authorities were conclusive upon them or not, for, giving full weight to them, the then plaintiff had no right. Upon a careful review of those authorities, we do not think they were such as to preclude us from putting what we deem the true construction on the statutes. No Court of common law had decided the question. In *Clementi v. Walker* (2d Barn. 861), it may be collected that the Court of King's Bench thought that foreigners were not entitled to the benefit of the statutory right; but the case does not amount to a decision to that effect. The Vice Chancellor of England has expressed an opinion against the right of a foreigner, in *Guichard and Mori, Law Journal*, vol. 9, p. 267, chap. 7; and in *Page and Townsend*, 5th Sim. 395, in 1832, on the construction of several Acts protecting engravings, one only of which was expressly confined to plates engraved in Great Britain; and the same learned Judge intimated that the foreigner might have a copyright, but directed the question to be tried at law, in the case of *Bentley v. Foster*, 10th Simons, p. 329,—1839. In the meantime, in 1835, Lord Abinger had decided, in the case of *D'Almaine v. Boosey*, 1st Young and Coll. p. 298, that a foreigner might have a copyright; and granted an injunction. In the state of the authorities, somewhat conflicting as they stood at the time of the decision of *Chappell v. Purday*, we think we ought not to be precluded from putting what we consider the true construction on the statutes of Anne and Geo. III.

"The judgment of Lord Abinger is the only authority precisely in point; and we confess that we are not satisfied with the reasons for it given in the report of that case. Since then, the case of *Cocks v. Purday* has been decided in the Court of Common Pleas, 17th Law Journal, 273, and followed by the Court of Queen's Bench in *Boosey v. Davidson*, as we collect, simply because it had been so decided! and, undoubtedly, we should be bound by those authorities, if the question of the construction of the English statutes—upon which we think the question depends—had been discussed and decided in those cases. We perfectly concur with the Court of Common Pleas, that a foreigner in amity with this country may sue for the infringement of any of his rights,—a point which we never doubted,—but we thought it clear that a foreigner had no copyright in England by the Common Law, and that his right must depend wholly upon the construction of the statutes; and if they did not give it to him, he could have no right at all. And, with respect to the construction of the statutes, we thought, if there were no binding authorities to the contrary, that the Legislature did not mean to confer a copyright on any authors but British subjects.

"We do not find that this question has been considered and decided by the Court of Common Pleas: and the bill of exceptions having been tendered in this case, with a view to carry the question to a Court of Error, and probably to the highest tribunal, we think we ought to give the opinion which we ourselves, after much consideration, have formed. Our opinion is, that the Legislature must be considered, *primâ facie*, to mean to legislate for its own subjects, or those who owe obedience to its laws; and consequently that the Acts apply, *primâ facie*, to British subjects only, in some sense of that term which would include subjects by birth

or residence, being authors. And the context or subject-matter of the statutes does not call upon us to put a different construction upon them. The object of the Legislature clearly is not to encourage the importation of foreign books, and their first publication in England, as a benefit to this country, but to promote the cultivation of the intellect of its own subjects; and, as the Act of Anne expressly states, to "encourage learned men to compose and write useful books," by giving them, as a reward, the monopoly of their works for a certain period, dating from their first publication. We therefore hold that a foreigner, by sending to, and first publishing his works in Great Britain, acquires no copyright. A British subject who purchases from him such a right as he had in his own country, which could not extend beyond it, cannot be in a better condition here than the foreigner. He does not thereby become an author, nor is it easy to see that it makes any difference in his right under the statutes whether he is a purchaser from the foreigner of the whole or part of the monopoly of printing for value or not, if the introduction of the work into England is sufficient to make him an author; nor can any one, who in Great Britain has acquired from the foreign author his supposed inchoate title to first publication (which in reality is none), be in a better condition. A British subject, under such circumstances, is not an author; though, if he had altered or translated the original work, he might be. We think, therefore, that this plaintiff has no right. With respect to the circumstance that the publication abroad and in England was not in this case exactly contemporaneous, as a publication took place at Milan a few hours before it was made in England, we conceive that this would not defeat the plaintiff's copyright here, if he had any; as the author certainly did not mean to give the work to the foreigner before he gave it to the British public. And in no case is it intimated, that to be entitled to a British copyright, the foreign author must give his work to the United Kingdom exclusively.

"There certainly is a difficulty, as was suggested in the course of the argument, in understanding the meaning of the supposed rule, that a previous publication abroad deprives the author of his copyright in England, when the previous publication is no abandonment to the public, and gives no right to any one; but is only the commencement of a monopoly abroad, when published in a country where copyright exists. But we think we must say, presuming the foreign author and his assigns to be within the Act, and to have by law a copyright, that where the author means to publish contemporaneously in England and abroad, he or his assigns are not disentitled to copyright by the actual publication in one place before the other on the same day. Our judgment will therefore be put on the Record, as the direction of my Lord Chief Baron, on both points, the one against, and the other in favor of the plaintiff. And the important question involved in the case which the parties wish to have raised, must be finally disposed of in a Court of Error.

"The Attorney-General.—I presume the Court will pronounce a rule nisi, subject to a bill of exceptions, which my friend Mr. Bovill will tender. My rule to enter a nonsuit, therefore, will be made absolute?

"Ld. Ch. Baron.—Yes.

"Attorney-General.—It was understood on both sides that there must be a verdict for the defendant.

"Ld. Ch. Baron.—I must be understood to have directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant, on which there will be a bill of exceptions.

"Attorney-General.—Probably, before the bill is drawn up, your Lordship will allow Mr. Bovill to see a note of the judgment?

"Ld. Ch. Baron.—Certainly, he may have access to it.

"Mr. Crompton.—The present rule, if I might suggest to your Lordship, would be a rule to set aside the verdict for the defendant, and the issue, raising the title, must be discharged.

"Attorney-General.—In fact, the Court will

mould the rule as my friends and myself will agree, so as to give them an opportunity to take it to a higher tribunal.

"Baron Rolfe.—Your rule is absolute, subject to this arrangement. The other rule will be discharged."

The *Weekly Review* publishes as appropriate to the times, the following poem, from a volume shortly to be issued from the press in this city, entitled "EASLESTONE, a Vision of Good Company," by Cornelius Mathews.

THE SONG OF UNION.

As flaks the blazing furnace-fire has welded,
When winter-winds were high, and hammer strong,
This Union-frame our mighty fathers builded.
Shall surely try the tempest's anger long;
For never in the stormiest days of ours
Shall traitor hands disturb its holy towers.

Brothers! join we hands—aye, with the grasp of death,
And love which lighteth hope's unconquered eye—
Brothers! swear now, while living we have breath.
Never shall foe unscourged, the Union Flag defy.

This pledge we give, and this we will maintain,
In blood, if need, on ocean and on plain!

Union! Union! is it not our glory?

Come see us round our Council Hearth together;

When or where, in all earth's wondrous story,

Had nation, e'er before such heavenly weather?

Defend it will we with our heart and hand,

And Union champions here for ever stand!

Hands around, then, brothers, hands around,

Where's the man this glorious festive hour will mar?

Hither call them, call them with a trumpet sound,

Accursed who turns his back upon a single star—

Who, who would dare refuse his brother's hand,

In the mighty gathering of the Union Band?

See! the stars shine on us while we stand—

See! the noble flag high-dancing in the breeze—

Hark! the blessing of each distant land,

Comes pealing welcome o'er the joyful seas!

Oh! who would dare refuse his brother's hand,

In this mighty gathering of the Union Band?

Carolina grasps thee, Massachusetts grasps again!

Shall old Niagara, scarred with battle, stand to sue?

Missouri fly to meet him o'er the plain,

The Golden Shore, Ohio, calls afar to you—

Oh! who will dare refuse his brother's hand,

In this mighty gathering of the Union Band?

Like an arch the Union springs above us,

Underneath in prosperous pomp we walk,

Arch of peace and bow of fruitful promise,

We can wander as we will, and freely talk

Of the happy sunshine ages yet in store;

Union, Brothers, Union, Union Evermore!

WRITTEN AFTER HEARING MRS. KEMBLE READ "THE TEMPEST."

Thou great Echantress, walking hand in hand

With Him of Avon nursed in Albion's Isle,—

Whether we meet thee on the sea-beat sand,

Or gliding old Verona with thy smile—

Welcome! thou fit attendant on his fame,

Whose glorious thoughts re-echo still his name!

Illumed by thee, those deathless pages glow

With added lustre naught but Genius gives,—

Thou speak'st! thy melting tones their music throw

Along the lines, and lo! sweet Ariel lives,

And sings, and darts, drinks the silent air,

Then fading, floats away,—we wist not where!

Thou bidd'st us forth where'er his fancy reigns,—

Through verdurous Arden now we watch thee roam,—

Anon, thou call'st us to the Roman plains,

As if those dusky haunts had been thy home,

Where'er thou wilt, thou lead'st us, wondering on—

Bound to the magic of thy beckoning tone.

Thou great restorer of departed breath!

O, front to front with Him could'st thou but stand,—

His spirit, wafted from the halls of Death

Back to its old domain, thy native land—

How would our hearts with warmest rapture stir.

To hear that voice applaud his sweet Interpreter!

Boston Transcript. J. T. F.

The Fine Arts.

At the meeting of the American Art-Union on Thursday of last week, the resignation of the President, Prosper M. Wetmore, Esq., having been received, a new election took place, which resulted on the first ballot in the choice of A. M. Cozzens, Esq., a gentleman long identified with the management of the institution, as his successor. The late President had been connected with the Art-Union from its very commencement, and to his able and indefatigable exertions its present prosperity is mainly due.

Future officers of the Society will be little able from their own exertions to estimate the worth of his services. In season and out of season, in every department of its affairs, he has been its most earnest promoter. During the late cholera season, at a most critical period of its history, he was ever the first man in its councils, and, we believe, never once failed to be present at its meetings. The brilliant success of the season just closed is a permanent monument of his zeal and fidelity. His successors have but to continue the work he has, more than any other, begun and matured. Mr. Cozzens, one of the active executive committee of late years, enters upon his honorable task with experience, the cordial support of his associates, and the confidence of the public. He is a liberal patron of art, a promoter of the American school, and his exertions cannot fail to be on the side of that sound, judicious progress in the American Art-Union which the Public is disposed to claim, and has a right to expect from the Management.

Gallery of Illustrious Americans, No. 2. Calhoun. Brady, D'Avignon & Co. The Daguerreotype from which the engraving in the present number of this work is taken is one of the best we have ever seen, and is admirably transferred to stone by Mr. D'Avignon;—establishing the favorable impression made by the first number of this work.

FINE ARTS, GALLERIES, EXHIBITIONS, ETC. NO. III.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

In my former letters I expressed my belief that the true way to promote the Fine Arts, and make them useful to the people, is to establish a Public Gallery. I shall now suggest a way in which that may be done.

The first step is to form an Association for the purpose, and to raise a subscription of about twenty thousand dollars, or as much more as may be.

This done, the Association should propose to the city to grant the use of the land in the Park, on the corner of Broadway and Chambers streets, on the conditions—that the plan of the building shall be approved by the city; that half the rooms in it shall be open free of charge; that the control shall be vested in the Association, and those who may join with it in erecting the building; that the city may at any time assume the property, on paying the cost of it, with six per cent. compound interest; that the building shall always be kept to its original use.

If this be granted, the Association should propose to the Art-Union to sell its present property, and to unite the funds with those of the Association, on condition of having the control of so much of the building as it pays for, subject to the conditions.

The same proposition should be made to the Academy and the Reed Gallery.

I do not know much of the affairs of the American Institute and the New York Historical Society, but I should think it would be for their interest to join; if so, they should be invited.

The Society Library might also be invited to join, on condition of granting privileges to persons engaged in teaching,—clergymen, school teachers, editors and reporters, etc.

And if other liberal institutions, of such character as to make them a proper part of a Public Museum, should wish to add their funds, on similar conditions, it would be desirable that they should do so.

I take it for granted that the building would be of two stories; the first of liberal height, but not so high as to make the ascent to the Gallery fatiguing; and that this story would accommodate libraries, collections of specimens, stationery, drawings, prints, etc. The second story would

be composed of lofty rooms, with sky-lights, and used altogether for paintings. When the building is completed, which may not be in our time, it will probably extend to Centre street, and the design should be made with that view; but also with the view to appear well when only a small part is done. Of course it ought to be in a fine style of architecture: but if it should not be practicable to raise funds at once to finish it in the desired style, it may be built in the manner of some of the cathedrals in Italy, in rough brick, so disposed that the stone facing, columns, and ornaments may be added whenever there are funds.

I think that this arrangement will be advantageous to all parties: to the city, because the building will be a magnificent ornament, and a much better place than it now has for the reception of distinguished guests, and a pleasant place of amusement for residents and strangers: to the Art-Union, because the situation is better, on account of its proximity to the hotels, and to the omnibus routes; and because it would be free of ground rent: to the Academy and Reed Gallery, for the same reasons. For the Society Library it would be as good as its present situation, or better; and as good as any it can have after the Astor Library is opened; with the advantage of free ground, equal to a thousand per year. And the building should be fire-proof, with iron floor beams, roof, sashes, etc.; and composition floors, like those in the palace in Venice, and some other cities of Italy. This would be an immense advantage to all, especially to those who have rare documents, and such works of art as I hope to see in it.

The first story will be good for statuary, which is best seen by side-lights. A few thousand dollars would purchase a collection of casts from all the finest statues, ancient and modern; and I should hope that there would be no delay in procuring them, after the building is ready. An association would probably be formed for this purpose.

I believe that the money advanced would be really a loan to the city; for I am confident that the public, once acquainted with such a museum as would soon be formed, would insist on having it free, and supported by an annual appropriation: but the subscribers would take the risk of that. Until that time, some of the rooms would be for paying exhibitions; and for the occasional use of societies, private parties, and the like, who would find a picture gallery a pleasant place to meet in. In these ways the current expenses might be paid.

Artists would be allowed to deposit their works in it, if they had merit. And I presume that the lottery principle might be varied so as to suit the wants of all, and enable artists to sell their works. But if they were held on account of all concerned, they might borrow money upon them: having produced one work of merit, an artist could borrow enough to produce another, instead of being obliged to sell at any sacrifice to pay debts.

In such a gallery large works would accumulate, and acquire such celebrity that circulating exhibitions might emanate from it, and extend through the whole country, from Canada to Mexico.

I do not know whom to address, particularly, on this subject. Men are modest, and do not like to take the lead unless invited by a great number. But I shall be happy to see any citizens who are willing to aid moderately in such a work. If those men of high standing, who are looked up to as the proper leaders in all liberal movements, do not like to move until they see others of less wealth and influence give some signs that they will not be wanting, why let these more humble citizens associate, and subscribe: the leaders will be ready when wanted.

J. K. FISHER.

MR. CRAWFORD'S WORKS.

The following letter, addressed to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, and written at his request,

gives a list of the works of art by Mr. Crawford.

RICHMOND, JANUARY 31, 1850. William F. Ritchie, Esq. Dear Sir:—The following comprises all, or nearly all, the works I have executed in marble and in plaster of Paris since 1840. The models of the two first mentioned statues were made in 1838 and '39. I date from 1840 because I am desirous of having it understood that I had devoted nearly five years to study previous to commencing my first statue in marble. I arrived in Rome, for the first time, during the summer of 1835, and that city has been my place of residence since then, with the exception of a visit I made to the U. States in 1844, returning to Italy, however, in 1845. I give below the statues in the order they were executed. I cannot, at present, mention the precise time when they were finished, as I have no memorandum with me. It will be sufficient, I presume, for your present information, to say, that all the works upon this list (with the exception of a few busts) were wrought within the last 10 years.

Statue of Paris presenting the golden apple to Venus—in possession of Meredith Calhoun.

Statue of Orpheus about to enter the realm of Pluto—belongs to the Boston Athenæum.

Statue of Spring, an infantine figure—in New York, in possession of Mr. John Paine.

Statue of Shepherdess, with lamb and wolf—in New York, in possession of Mr. Collins.

Statue of Boy Dancing, he is also playing upon cymbals—in New York, in possession of Mr. Henry Hicks.

Statue of Mexican Girl Dying, from the early history of Mexico—in New York, in possession of Mr. Henry Hicks.

Statue of Cupid in Contemplation—in Boston, in possession of Mr. J. Phillips.

Statue of Cupid, a repetition of the former figure, with variations—in possession of Mr. Tiffany, Baltimore.

Statue of Female Pilgrim in sight of Rome—in possession of Mrs. Cleveland, Boston. This Pilgrim has also been repeated for Mr. M. Bruen, New York.

Group of Apollo and Diana—in possession of Mrs. Parish, New York.

Group of Mercury and Psyche—in possession of Mrs. Parker, Boston.

Statuary being wrought in marble at this time in my studio in Rome:

Group of Hebe and Ganymede—Mr. Perkins, Boston.

Statue of Flora descending upon the earth—Mr. R. K. Haight, New York.

A large Tomb, in memory of Dr. Binney of Boston, and destined for Mount Auburn Cemetery. This work is now on its way to the United States. It is very elaborate, and contains two figures in alto relievo; one representing the Spirit of the deceased ascending in Heaven, the other a female figure indicative of Sorrow. These figures are wrought in deep niches upon the sides of the tomb.

A basso relievo of Diana hunting—for Mr. Brown, U. S. Consul at Rome.

I will now mention a few ideal busts and only three portrait busts, merely saying there are about twenty other portrait busts scattered through the United States.

Bride of Abydos. This bust has been repeated three times, one in New York, the others in Boston.

Sappho—Tragic Muse—belongs to Mrs. Parker, New York.

Vestal—belongs to Mrs. Parker, Boston.

Bust portrait of Mrs. Crawford—belonging to John Ward, New York.

Bust portrait of Quincy, ex-President of Harvard College—in the Library of that Institution.

Bust portrait of M. Bruen, Sr.—belonging to Dr. Whitehouse, New York.

A bas-relief, representing Christ blessing little children, contains fourteen figures—belonging to Mrs. J. Parker, Boston.

A bas-relief of Cupid and Hope—belonging to Dr. Van Rensselaer, New York.

A bas-relief of Anacreon and a Nymph—belonging to the Boston Athenæum.

A bas-relief representing the Third Labor of Hercules—belongs to Prince Davidoff, St. Petersburg, Russia.

A bust of Sir Charles Vaughan, formerly Minister from the Court of St. James to the United States. This bust is in London, England.

A bust of Mr. Kenyon, a distinguished poet of England. This bust is in London, England.

A bust of a French Nobleman—in Paris.

I have in London two copies from antique statues. These copies belong to Sir Edward Colbrook.

There is in New Orleans a copy of the antique statue of Demosthenes, size of the original in the Vatican—made for Col. Dick.

In Baltimore, copies of the celebrated bas-reliefs by Thorwaldsen, of Day and Night, made for Mr. Tiffany.

Thus much for works in marble. I will now mention a few of the models I have made for statues, groups, and bas-reliefs. These models are in plaster of Paris, now in my studio at Rome.

The Daughter of Herodias with the head of John the Baptist. This statue is life-size, and very richly draped.

A Boy Playing at Marbles. This statue is entirely nude, and life-size.

Statue of a Hunter, with bow and arrow.

Statue of Religion—a female figure, dressed from head to foot.

Group of Jove and Psyche—a variety of bas-reliefs.

Statue of Christ before Pilate.

Two large designs for Washington Monument, entirely different from the one offered in Richmond.

A small statue of Washington—belonging to John Ward, New York.

Small statues of Eve, of Devotion, and of Dancing Girl—belonging to Mrs. Campbell, New York.

Group of Adam and Eve, represented in grief at their expulsion from the garden of Eden—belonging to Mr. George Ticknor, Boston.

Statue of America—belonging to Samuel Eliot, Boston.

Statue of Excelsior—belonging to Henry W. Longfellow, Boston.

Statues of Sappho; of Guardian Angel, a group of three figures; and Mother and Child—belonging to Dr. S. G. Howe, Boston.

A large design for a Family Monument, composed of five figures, Philadelphia.

I might speak of some other works of minor importance, but I have not courage to trespass upon your attention any further at present. I am, with respect, very truly yours,

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Musit.

THE event of the past few evenings at the Opera has been the production of Norma, which was given for the first time on the occasion of Signorina Patti's benefit, and has since been repeated two or three times. Norma was taken by Signora Patti, a lady formerly well known in Italy for her great powers as an actress; with her daughter as Adalgiza the performance would at once claim a certain interest—an interest that was secured throughout by this lady's admirable acting. It is not saying too much to cite it as the finest performance we have witnessed this season. Vocally, of course, there were many deficiencies, time and want of practice having weakened and roughened what was, perhaps, never a remarkable voice; but in this case the singer was forgotten in the actress, every phrase of the music was full of character; the audience thought not of the medium (which most singers render so

prominent), but simply of the woman—the Norma. A representation so full of life and feeling, so earnest and so simple, could not fail of inspiring all under its influence; and to this we must ascribe the energy of Signor Forti's singing, which was truly in his best manner, artistic and refined. The Adalgiza of Signorina Patti we have before remarked upon; it was unaffected and simple, but under the guidance of such an one as the Norma of the evening, this young lady ought to become an actress of the first order. Signor Novelli sang with his usual excellence, as Oroveso; and thus we may consider the cast of this favorite opera as by far the best we have had here. The orchestra was good, and the chorus equally so, and strange to say the chorus "guerra!" so admirably given each evening, was passed over in utter silence by the audience. Is this want of discrimination? The trio in the first act was also beautifully sung.

Ernani and Anna Bolena have been repeated this last week, and Signorina Truffi's benefit takes place next Tuesday, when she will give "Lucrezia Borgia." The subscription nights terminate this week.

The chief idea among us now, musically speaking, is the apparent certainty of having Mademoiselle Lind in this hemisphere, before many months have passed. A contemporary has some very just remarks on the probable ill effects such a visit may have on the musical progress of this country. That it will do anything towards advancing the art can hardly be expected. Progress is rarely attained under so much excitement and consequent reaction; nevertheless the eyes, or rather the ears, of the many will probably be opened, should she come, to much in the power and influence of music, to which they seem unhappily dead at present; if indeed that can be called dead which has not yet been alive. That Jenny Lind will be received with enthusiasm there can be no manner of doubt, the prestige round her name would alone secure that; add to which the indescribable charm and grace of her manner are enough to secure a truly loving admiration in all who have ever beheld her. But that she will be musically appreciated beyond a very confined circle, is hardly to be expected; the many will listen, and hear what is most beautiful, but all that go to compose this whole can only be understood by an audience of long musical experience. We regret heartily that she has so entirely given up the stage, as the concert room shows but one side of her rare powers. As an actress in a certain class of characters she was matchless. We add Mr. Barnum's letter on the subject of the engagement, for the benefit of those who may not have seen it. Does it not add some force to our remarks, when the nightingale is actually imported by the head of the "Museum?" But for ourselves we shall rejoice to see her again under any auspices.

Mr. Barnum has put newspaper discussion to rest, on the Jenny Lind probabilities, by the publication of the following card:—

AMERICAN MUSEUM, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

In regard to the engagement of Mlle. JENNY LIND for America, I beg to state that I have this day ratified the engagement made by my agent with this distinguished vocalist. It is true, that in engaging Mlle. Lind and the musical associates whom she has selected to accompany her, viz. the distinguished composer and pianist, Mr. Julius Benedict, and the celebrated Italian baritone vocalist, Giovanni Belletti, my agent went beyond any amount that I had anticipated paying, but after all, the sums to be paid these persons, enormous as they may appear, are not so much as Mlle. Lind has been in the habit of receiving for her ser-

vices alone, nor do Messrs. Benedict and Belletti receive from me more than their distinguished talents are at this moment commanding in London. Perhaps I may not make any money by this enterprise, but I assure you that if I knew I should not realize a farthing profit, I would yet ratify the engagement, so anxious am I that the United States shall be visited by a lady whose vocal powers have never been approached by any other human being, and whose character is charity, simplicity, and goodness personified. It is well known that Jenny Lind never received less than £400, or \$2000 per night, for her own personal services in Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, and the Provincial towns in England, and that she frequently received £600 per night. My agent saw an offer to her of £6,000, or \$30,000, to sing twelve nights in England, which she declined; also an enormous offer for the Grand Concerts at the Imperial Courts of Russia, an offer nearly double that of my own, which she, for reasons, also declined. She was offered £1200, or \$6000, to sing in one concert to be given at the Great World's Convention of Arts and Manufactures in Hyde Park, London, in 1851. It was further intimated to her from Queen Victoria, that her services would be desired about the same period in a contemplated Grand Sacred Festival, at Westminster Abbey, where the tickets will be held from \$25 to \$100 each. Both of these last offers she was induced to decline, in consequence of her desire to visit America, as proposed by my Agent. Mlle. Lind has numerous better offers than the one she has accepted from me, but she has a great anxiety to visit America. She speaks of this country and its institutions in the highest terms of rapture and praise, and as money is by no means the greatest inducement that can be laid before her, she has determined to visit us. In her engagement with me (which engagement includes Havana as well as the United States) she expressly reserves the right to give Charitable Concerts whenever she may think proper. Since her debut in England she has given to the poor, from her own private purse, more than the whole amount which I have engaged to give her; and the proceeds of Concerts for charitable purposes in Great Britain, where she has sung gratuitously, have realized more than ten times that amount. During the last eight months she has been singing entirely gratuitously for charitable purposes; and she is now founding a Benevolent Institution in Stockholm, her native city, at a cost of \$350,000. A visit from such a woman, who regards her high artistic powers as a gift from Heaven for the amelioration of affliction and distress, and whose every thought and deed is philanthropy, I feel persuaded will prove a blessing to America, as she has to every country which she has visited; and I feel every confidence that my countrymen and women will join me heartily in saying, "MAY GOD BLESS HER!"

The public's obedient servant,

P. T. BARNUM.

NEW MUSIC.

The Publishers, Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., have sent us the following:—

Song of the Cloud. Poetry by James H. Collier, music by Oliver J. Shaw. This is one of a series of four, to be entitled "Gift Songs;" it is a favorable specimen of the popular songs of its author.

The Juliet Polka. By Carl Lorenz.

The Bachelor's Song. By One of the Squad.

Mucia. By a Spinster.

Far up the Mountain. Written and composed by George Linley.

Memory's Jewels. A Song to my Wife, music by Henry Gould.

These appear to be pleasing pieces, but none of them offer sufficient scope for remark.

HOPE.

*Disturbed and broken, like a sick man's sleep,
Our troubled thoughts to distant prospects leap;
Desirous still what flies to overtake;
For hope is but the dream of those that wake.*

Facts and Opinions.

"The loss sustained by the United States," says the *Boston Post*, "on the disbursements made by paymasters in the war of 1812 was 2.984 per cent. According to the report of the paymaster-general, a similar loss on the amount disbursed during the Mexican war would amount to \$712,753 22; instead of which there remain but \$8,606 59 to be accounted for. This certainly shows that the world is growing more honest."

An English gentleman travelling in this country, records his impressions of Niagara, in a letter published in the *Christian Register*. He met with this "incident of travel:—"At Syracuse, I was complimented by a man in the cars, on my speaking such good American. Indeed, he was very incredulous of my being an Englishman; as he assured me that he knew many English persons, who had been in the country for years, and could not speak so well as myself."

Mr. King, of Alabama, in presenting a memorial to the United States Senate, on the 14th inst., in respect to an Observatory in Alabama, made the following remarks:—"I have received a memorial from the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, in which they set forth that an Observatory, of a superior order, has been erected in connexion with the University of Alabama. They describe the building as being of the most commodious character. They have a telescope constructed in London, and believed to be the third only in excellence to any in the United States. There is none to surpass it except those at Washington and Cincinnati. They ask, in consequence of their inability to make observations for the promotion of science, that the Secretary of the Navy may be authorized to station two or three midshipmen there to aid in the necessary observations. The object being a scientific one, and the Secretary of the Navy having no power to act in the matter without some action on the part of the Senate, I move that the memorial be received and printed, and that it be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs." "Mr. King, it would seem," adds the *Boston Traveller*, "is not aware that the telescope at Cambridge is worthy to take the first rank among astronomical instruments in this country. The Cincinnati telescope is admitted to be inferior to that at Cambridge, although much superior to that at Washington. The plan proposed of stationing two or three midshipmen at the University of Alabama, to aid in making the necessary observations, will fail of accomplishing the desired object."

John Randolph, says the *Boston Post*, body servant to the late Hon. John Randolph, has collected many documents and facts illustrative of the private life of his eccentric master, and proposes to publish them in a volume. Mr. Clay has examined John's plan and materials, and has given the undertaking the sanction of his name. Gov. Briggs, too, of this state, among many other eminent citizens, has subscribed for John's book, which, we are confident, will be very amusing and interesting. John is supposed to be a son of Richard Randolph, brother of the Roanoke orator, and has as perfect a Randolph hand as nature could form."

The *Sun* of Feb. 18 says: "Yesterday the funeral of Mrs. Margaret Higgins, supposed to have been, at the moment of her death, the oldest person in this city (being in her 105th year) took place. The service was performed by the Rev. C. H. Halsey, at Christ Church, Anthony street, she having been a member of that society. Her recollections of the past to the time of her death were remarkably distinct. She spoke of Washington, so commonly designated as the *Father* of his country, as a young man cut off in the midst of great usefulness, and in the prime of life. She had seen him on several public occasions, and had outlived him within

a few months of half a century. During her life she ever manifested great interest in the concerns of the society of which she was a member. She was present at its first organization in a room in Ann street, and took a lively interest in the discussion as to whether there was room for the maintenance of a second parish of the Episcopal Church, Trinity being then the only one formed. The site of the present Church was selected against great opposition, on account of its being *so far up town*, and for a long time after the erection of the Church the country in the vicinity was as sparsely populated as Fortieth street now is. When the late Dr. Lyell was ordained over that Church, she feared, with others, that he was too young to undertake so great a responsibility. He died nearly two years since, at the advanced age of 74."

The following court gossip, à la Horace Walpole, comes through the medium of the Madrid Correspondence of the London *Morning Post*:—"An odd incident, which lately occurred in Madrid, would prove that the spirit of saving is strong in the breasts of certain Republican diplomatists. You are, perhaps, aware, that the salary allowed by the United States to their minister at Madrid is \$9000, or nearly 2000*l.* a year, out of which more than one American statesman has contrived to save at least the half. Such was the case with the late envoy, General Romulus Saunders. This worthy Yankee has lately been replaced by Mr. Barringer, who seems, in point of economy, disposed to walk in the steps of his predecessor. After being some time in Madrid, the Duke of Valencia considered that it would be proper to pay his respects to the new minister, and, consequently, called at the house honored as his excellency's abode. Now, it so happened, that neither he nor any of his attachés could speak a word of Spanish, and that none of the servants were acquainted with the person of Narvaez. When he inquired for the minister, the negro servant who opened the door allowed him to wait in the hall, merely informing Mr. Barringer that a Spanish gentleman was below. The ambassador, being occupied with domestic cares, paid little attention to this; but happening, some time afterwards, to look into the hall, beheld, to his dismay, the dictator twisting his mustachios and looking anything but pleased at the humble part he was compelled to enact. What was to be done? The only room completely furnished in the house was the sleeping apartment of the ambassadress, into which blackey was ordered to usher the field-marshal. The bed was unmade, a bath was there, everything was in a litter, and bore evidence of a hasty toilette. Stammering out a few incoherent words in Spanish, the minister was obliged to call in the negro to act as interpreter, when Narvaez insisted that, as the poor fellow was thus promoted to act as intermediary, he should take a chair beside them. After a brief, but by no means amusing visit, the Premier departed, surprised, and not a little amused at such an undiplomatic reception."

The *Transcript* says of the audience assembled at Mrs. Kemble's reading of the *Midsummer Night's Dream* in Boston:—"In relation to the cry of 'select and exclusive audiences,' we can but smile at the idea of thus describing the motley gatherings at the Masonic Temple, for surely we never saw such a variety of incongruous individuals, in any public hall. Every shade of popular thought—every *ism*—all kinds of social, religious, political, moral, and intellectual opinions—the men of mind and no money, and the men of money without culture—the men of yesterday, to-day, and those who enroll themselves as belonging to the 'All hail hereafter,' these, and all other possible phases of life and character, can be selected from the number of those who nightly occupy seats at the Readings from Shakspeare."

Macaulay, says the London Correspondent of the *Liverpool Albion*, looks well in neither painting

nor the real flesh, unless when greatly excited, as when he made his famous attack on O'Connell about repeal; and it certainly would be as well to leave the public to fancy what sort of looking being such a glorious intellect *ought* to embody than to show them what he really is—the "book in breeches," as the *Liberator* once designated him, more picturesquely than politely. It is not easy to gaze upon his effigy here, flattered as it is, without recalling the description of Peter Pindar, viz.—"The person of Dr. Wolcott does not appear to have been prepossessing, either in his countenance or his figure. He was what is usually termed a thick, squat man; his face was large, dark, and flat, and there was no speculation in his eye," &c. But who would think of the physical deficiencies of a man whose good things have caused a baboon to be regarded as an Adonis. Only think of his answer to the man against whom he was contending that Germans had no merit, just as Johnson argued about Scotchmen. "I think, sir," said his antagonist, one evening at a concert, "the Germans at least excel in execution." "Yes," replied Pindar, "they execute everything—they strangle melody." How poor after this sounds Moore's admired conceit in the *Fudge Family* about "the music of spears, for every note of it runs through one."

A late English paper describes the festivities on the frozen lakes of Cumberland. On a late occasion "an unusual animation and bustle was observed from the fact that General Wyndham, of Cockermouth Castle, was understood to have intimated that a noble stag should be slaughtered and roasted on the icy surface of Bassenthwaite Lake for the use of all and sundry who chose to partake of the gallant general's hospitality. Such was the fact, and in addition, a *peck of punch* was supplied and drunk in the most rural or primitive style of our forefathers. Nearly all the aristocracy, gentry, farmers, and, indeed, a mixture of all classes from Cockermouth, Keswick, and all the surrounding hamlets, far and near, mustered; and never, perhaps, in the memory of man was a day of jollity and festivity more enjoyed by all classes in that vicinity. A band of music enlivened the scene, and numerous skating matches took place; and the masterly manner in which many went through their evolutions goes far to maintain the well-known celebrity of the Cumberland youths. Night only separated the vast assemblage, each seeming pleased with others and himself, and long the hospitality of the gallant general will be remembered by all who were present on the occasion. The lake altogether belongs to General Wyndham."

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Albion* says of COBDEN:—"It would be a 'psychological curiosity' worthy the Caucasian exploration of the metaphysical member for Bucks himself, to trace the progressive improvement of the oratorical genius of the great Leaguer within the last twelve months. Each successive speech, as a speech, has been an improvement on the former, and in that of yesterday the Undeveloped One occasionally rises to what would be regarded as epigrammatic rhetoric if spoken by Disraeli, and would be deemed very gorgeous declamation indeed if coming from the late Paymaster of the Forces or the present Master of the Mint. The passage characterizing Nicolas as being imbued 'with the tastes of Peter the First wrapped up in the livery of Louis XIV., without the genius of one or the wealth of the other; and wanting to play in the 19th a part fitted only to the 17th century,' &c., would have worthily graced the best page whether in *Coningsby*, the *History of James the Second*, or the play of the *Apostate*; and there are whole paragraphs towards the close that might have been polished by Savage Landor (whose sentiments on tyrannicide they not inaptly echo), notwithstanding the exceptions taken to the taste of the phrases about ghouls and vampires. Cobden is not yet forty-six. What may not be

expected from him, if he go on at the same rate, before he is the age of our Premier, who still passes for quite a young man, who is old enough to be Cobden's father, and is nevertheless as 'juvenile a Whig,' to all appearance, as when Sir Henry (Viscount) Hardinge so called him by way of a most satirical joke, nearly a score years ago."

A correspondent of the *Glasgow Daily Mail* says, "Some wild, mystical goose, or reckless comedian, has announced a book, showing that the locomotive is a symbol of God's presence, and chosen for his motto, 'Make his paths straight,' in allusion, I suppose, to railways. Whether this be blasphemy or insanity I cannot decide; but it looks very much like German philosophy, which is very often a compound of the two." "The history of errors," says Dr. J. W. Alexander in his Inauguration Princeton Address, "is full of instruction. Only by the supposition of ignorance of exploded heresies, can we account for their revival in our days, and their proclamation as novelties on the very borders of our church. There is real progress in Christianity, which is as marked by fixed points as human science. Ptolemy and Tycho Brahe are no longer brought out to be slain afresh, but Sabellius and Eutychus live and expire again for each successive generation. Experience, at least, ought to teach us, when an error has been slain, to let it alone. Yet the same heresies seem to reappear after centuries as in cycles. Universalism of our day is depicted in Augustine's 'City of God.' Transcendentalism is but the revival of the dreams of the schoolmen. The Gorgon of Gnosticism glares on us through the grinning visor of Pantheism. And history shows us that errorists run the same career in all ages."

Publishers' Circular.

In the next number of the *Literary World* will be published an original paper from the Hon. E. G. SQUIRE, detailing his observations in his recent Exploration of the Ancient Monuments in the Islands of Lake Nicaragua, Central America.

Erratum.—On page 171 of the last number, foot of the 9d column, for *vetustus* read *se vetustus*.

Messrs. DUTCHINCK, in consequence of the increased demand for advertising facilities to the Trade and the Public at the present season, and to meet the wants of Booksellers and Publishers desirous of giving notoriety to various Publications, Books just issued, and forthcoming Works for the Spring Trade and Trade Sales, will issue for the 9th of March next, a SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, of which a large extra edition will be printed, and distributed in the most efficient manner, for the interests of Booksellers and Publishers, in every quarter of influence throughout the country. Copies will be widely distributed at the Trade Sales.

To enable Advertisers to circulate them through their own channels, one hundred copies will be furnished, free of charge, to all Advertisers of one page, fifty to Advertisers of half a page, and to others in similar proportions.

The Rates of Advertising will be the same as at present in the regular edition of the *Literary World*.

Advertisements intended for insertion in the EXTRA NUMBER of the *LITERARY WORLD*, cannot be received after 4 P.M., on Monday, March 4, and Advertisers will confer a favor by sending their Advertisements at an earlier date.

February 15, 1850.

TO ADVERTISERS.—To facilitate an early publication in the week of the *Literary World*, and its transmission by the day of publication in New York to the chief Atlantic Cities (an object desirable to advertisers), we would again urge upon our Advertising friends the necessity of an early forwarding of their Advertisements. Where practicable, advertisements should be sent to the office of the *Literary World* by Saturday, for the paper of the next week. They will be received, however, till Monday, at 4 o'clock. As this is a measure which has been often urged upon us by our Advertisers, especially out of the city, we trust that they will all favor our good intentions in this step, which must result in increased efficiency to the circulation of the *Literary World*.

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LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

MESSRS. HARPER & BROTHERS have nearly ready for publication, "The History of the Confessional," by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, 12mo. The Maid of Orleans, an Historical Romance. Also a novel, by the same author, entitled "Whitefriars." "The Green Hand, a Short Yarn," part of which has already appeared in Blackwood. And two new illustrated Juvenile works, entitled "The Wonders of Home," and "Harry's Ladder to Learning." H. & B. publish next week a cheap and handsome 12mo. edition of Humboldt's Cosmos, with a Portrait. Also, Part IV. of Pendergast in paper, and Volume I. in muslin.

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The Rev. George H. Houghton has in preparation a volume, entitled the "Children of the Bible."

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM JAN. 19TH TO FEB. 2D.

- Boston Almanac for the year 1850, by Coolidge & Wiley. 24mo. pp. 216 (Boston: B. B. Mussey.)
- Adams's Mensuration, The Classical Powers and Machinery, for the use of Schools. 12mo. pp. 128 (R. B. Collins.)
- Cicero.—M. Tullii Ciceronis Orationes Selectae XII. Schmitz' Classical Series. 18mo. pp. 300 (Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard.)
- Cooper (J. F.).—The Red Rover. 12mo. pp. 522, uniform edition (New York: Putnam.)
- Giles (Henry).—Lectures and Essays. 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 300, 317 (Boston: Ticknor, Reed & Fields.)
- Gillfillan (G.).—Modern Literature and Literary Men, a second Gallery of Literary Portraits, by George Gillfillan. 12mo. pp. 376 (New York: Appleton & Co.)
- Greene (G. W.).—Historical Studies, by George Washington Greene. 12mo. pp. 408 (New York: Putnam.)
- Harrison (M.).—The Rise, Progress, and Present Structure of the English Language, by the Rev. Matthew Harrison, A.M. 12mo. pp. 303 (Philadelphia: E. C. & J. Bidle.)
- Headley (J. T.).—Miscellanies. 16mo. pp. 208 (Baker & Scribner.)
- Jackson (Gen. Andrew).—Life and Public Services of. Edited by John S. Jenkins, A.M. With the Eulogy, delivered at Washington City, June 21, 1845, by Hon. George Bancroft. 16mo. pp. 397 (Buffalo: Geo. H. Derby & Co.)
- Johnston (A. K.).—The Physical Atlas of Natural Phenomena, for the use of Colleges, Academies, and Families, by Alex. Keith Johnston. 4to. pp. 122 (Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard.)

Kitto (Rev. John).—Daily Bible Illustrations: being Original Readings for a Year, on Subjects from Sacred History, &c. Vol. I. 12mo. pp. 407 (Carter & Brothers.)

Lord (John).—A Modern History, from the Time of Luther to the Fall of Napoleon. 8vo. pp. 544 (Phila.: Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co.)

Manual of Commercial Correspondence. English and French. By a Merchant. 12mo. pp. 194 (New York: Putnam.)

Mott (L.).—A Discourse on Women. By Lucretia Mott. 8vo. pp. 20 (Phila.: T. B. Peterson.)

Murphy (Rev. J.).—Creation; or, the Bible and Geology Consistent: together with the Moral Design of the Mosaic History. 12mo. pp. 254 (New York: R. Carter & Brothers.)

Old Jolliffe: Not a Goblin Story. 12mo. pp. 66 (Boston: Jas. Munroe.)

Ranking (W. H.).—Half-Yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences. No. 10—July to Dec., 1849 (Phila.: Lindsay & Blackiston.)

Seymour (E. S.).—Sketches of Minnesota, the New England of the West, in the Summer of 1849. 12mo. pp. 281 (Harper & Bros.)

Smith (Mrs. E. Oakes).—The Dandelion—True Child—Moss Cup. 3 vols. 12mo. pp. 160 each (Buffalo: Geo. H. Derby & Co.)

Soyer (A.).—The Modern Housewife, or Ménagère. By Alexis Soyer. Edited by an American Housekeeper. 12mo. pp. 364 (New York: Appleton & Co.)

Spencer (Rev. J. A.).—The East: Sketches of Travel in Egypt and the Holy Land. Illustrated. 8vo. pp. 503 (G. P. Putnam.)

The King and His Cabinet: a remarkably Short Attic Comedy. By Th. Horatius Delpho. In Two Acts. 12mo. pp. 33 (priv. printed.)

Value (V.).—Ollendorff's New Method of learning to Read, Write, and Speak, the French Language, improved, with additions. 12mo. pp. 576. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Wilkinson (J. J. G.).—Emanuel Swedenborg: a Biography, by James John Garth Wilkinson. 12mo. (Boston: Otis Clapp. New York: J. Allen, 139 Nassau st.)

Winchester (George W.).—Drawing Series, in Four Books, accompanied by Exercises in Perspective. (Hartford: H. S. Parsons & Co.)

Winter (M.).—A Translation of the Hermann and Dorothea of Goethe; in the old English Measure of Chapman's Homer, by M. Winter. 12mo. pp. 82. (Dublin: Kelley. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

Worthington (W.).—Philip Moreton, the Poor Gunsmith: a Tale of Boston, by Frank Worthington. 8vo. pp. 110. (Boston: Fields & Co.)

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